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In Cooperation with the Employment and
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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The economy in 1982 continued to deteriorate with a slight improvement detected in the latter stage of the fourth quarter. More positive signs of improvement are indicated in the first few months of 1983. The gross national product has made some recovery and a slow, sustained growth is predicted. The last few months have seen an increase in the money supply. This has caused some reversal of the interest rate reduction but this is not expected to continue. In the longer term, interest rates are expected to drop, but not to any great degree. Many companies have reduced their inventories and the employment picture will brighten when those inventories are replenished.

During 1982 the annual average of unemployed persons was 18,000 in South Dakota. There was a dramatic drop in the labor force during 1982 as the annual average declined to 328,000 persons from an average of 335,000 the previous year. The loss of 7,000 persons in the labor force may represent a nucleus of discouraged workers not being counted as part of the labor force in combination with an out-migration of workers. The unemployment rate averaged 5.5 percent in 1982, up from 5.1 percent in 1981 but well below the national rate of 9.7 percent. The labor force is projected to average 333,000 in 1983 with a further increase to 338,000 in 1984. The unemployment rate is projected to decrease marginally to a rate of 5.4 percent in 1983 and to 5.3 percent in 1984. Employment, however, is projected to increase by 10,000 over the two-year period.

The labor force participation rate for South Dakotans 16 years of age and older as recorded in the 1980 census was 61.6 percent. This compares to the 1970 rate of 56.2 percent and is expected to increase to 65.9 percent by 1984. The female participation rate increased from 38.2 percent in 1970 to 49.2 percent in 1980. By 1984, that rate is projected to be 54.0 percent, which would account for the major portion of the total participation rate increase.

The 1980 census shows 16.3 percent of the total South Dakota population classified as being in poverty. It is estimated that in 1984 88,000 South Dakotans 14 years of age and over will be economically disadvantaged. Those economically disadvantaged persons of working age, including the 12,800 estimated to be unemployed for 15 weeks or more and the 8,550 persons over 14 years of age who are Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) recipients, are candidates for the recently enacted Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

The only industries showing employment increases during 1982 were finance/insurance/real estate and services. Those industries are expected to continue their expansion during 1983 and 1984 because of legislative inducements. Other industries are expected to increase employment in view of the projected recovery from recession.

The national economic outlook appears to be on the upswing but it is not sufficiently viable to survive any major setbacks. As South Dakota has become more attuned to the national economy, so has the national to the international. Circumstances over which there is no control can change the course of the anticipated recovery.

II. Description of State

A. Area Covered and Purpose of Report

The Annual Planning Report (APR) is a statistical and analytical presentation dealing with labor market information as related to the State of South Dakota. The objective of the APR is to provide historical, current, and outlook information for use by human resource planners in developing programs and job training plans for the forthcoming fiscal year. The report includes an analysis of employment, unemployment, and occupational trends; projections of the number of poor, economically disadvantaged, and underutilized persons; and characteristics of those who may be in need of employment and training services, the population, labor force, and unemployed.

Covering the entire state of South Dakota, the report also includes selected data for the Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Please note that "Standard" has been dropped from the former SMSA designation. The shortened version is effective July 1, 1983. Where applicable, data may be summarized by the state's six planning districts.

Reliable estimates of the number and types of persons who will need job-related assistance are required to adequately plan projected activities of each local Job Service office on the basis of needs for services in the area.

B. Definition of Area

South Dakota, the sixteenth largest of the 50 states, occupies 77,047 square miles of the north central United States. The state closely resembles a rectangle, running approximately 210 miles from north to south and 370 miles from east to west.

The state may be divided into three distinct geographic sections. East of the Missouri River lie the prairie plains. Glaciers formed during the ice age followed the Red and James River valleys. The melting ice on the edge of the glacier formed what is now the Missouri River joining the old bed of the James River at Yankton. Most of the eastern section of the state was left covered with a rich clay-loam soil derived from the glacial drift which is particularly well adapted to growing wheat and corn. The lowest point of 962 feet above sea level is Big Stone Lake in Roberts county located on the extreme eastern border of this area. Because of the valleys formed by the glaciers, the leading rivers east of the Missouri flow southward.

The region west of the Missouri includes two sections that differ greatly. The rugged Black Hills in the southwestern area of the state bear little resemblance to the great plains to the north and east. Unaffected by glacier activity, rivers in this area drain eastward to the Missouri. Harney Peak, in Pennington county, is the highest point in South Dakota and in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, with an elevation of 7,242 feet above sea level. Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills is one of the most famous landmarks and tourist attractions in the United States. Carved into the granite side of the mountain are the 60-foot-high busts of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

C. Economic Developments and Outlook

The national unemployment rate rose to an average of 9.7 percent during 1982, compared to 7.6 percent in 1981. Each month during 1982 saw a rise in that rate ending the year with 10.8 percent. The first several months of 1983 show this rate declining somewhat. Many economists feel the recession bottomed out in the last quarter of 1982 and this may substantiate that theory to a degree. The rate is expected to drop to around 9.7 percent by 1983 year-end, but the 1983 average will remain in the 10.0 percent range.

The inflation rate in 1982 recorded a dramatic drop from 1981. The 1982 rate increase of 6.1 percent was decidely lower than the 10.4 percent increase the previous year. A sign of encouragement is the fact that during the last six months of 1982 this increase was limited to 2.8 percent when compared to the first six months. The total increase in the inflation rate for 1983 is projected to be in the range of 4.0 percent, good news for consumers and business persons alike.

Interest rates remain high. When one considers the difference between interest rates and the current inflation rate, they are extremely high. Most of the blame for continued high interest rates is the size of the Federal deficit and the resultant monopolizing of most of the money available for loans by the Federal government. The 10 percent cut in income-tax rates July 1, 1983, will boost the purchasing power of the consumer but at the same time add to the deficit. The key to the deficit problem is getting people back to work so they can be contributing to the economy rather than taking from it. A rise in interest rates will slow the recovery or put the brakes on it entirely.

South Dakota's economy has been linked more closely with the national economy during the current recession than with previous ones. Past recessions were not accompanied by high interest rates, and, with a limited manufacturing base, the remaining industry segments in South Dakota were not severely affected. During the current recession, South Dakota has not escaped the nationwide decline in housing starts. Prohibitive interest rates have stymied the sale of older homes. The side effects are far-reaching, affecting other industries such as trade and finance/insurance/real estate.

The Payment in Kind (PIK) agricultural program will insure an income for many farmers who participate in the program. However, there is a certain detrimental aspect to the program in that certain farm-oriented businesses which supply the material necessary for production will suffer decreased sales. The extension of PIK over a period of time may spell the demise of some suppliers.

In spite of the added Federal gasoline tax imposed April 1, fuel prices are lower than one year ago. This will belp to maintain the tourism industry which is very important. State personnel spend much time and effort promoting South Dakota attractions with gratifying results as many segments of the economy benefit from those efforts.

With South Dakota's economy more intertwined with that of the national, any improvement nationally should be reflected in South Dakota's economic picture. Present indications are the recession has bottomed out and there will be an improvement albeit at a slow, measured pace.

D. Population Characteristics and Trends

South Dakota was the 40th state admitted to the union on November 2, 1889. The 1890 census showed a population of 348,600. By 1930 the population had increased to 692,849, with the largest increase being before 1910 due mainly to the Homestead Act. The Great Depression of the 1930s, combined with the longest drouth on record occurring during the same period, saw nearly 50,000 people leave the state. This loss has never been recovered and the state is only now reaching the previous high count.

By 1960, the population had increased to 680,514. The construction of the Missouri dams creating the Great Lakes of South Dakota was at its peak. With the conclusion of dam construction many workers left the state. The period 1960-1970 recorded the largest reduction in the number of farms on record. Consequently, the state showed a loss of over 14,000 persons when the 1970 census was taken.

South Dakota's population was 666,257 in 1970, according to the Bureau of the Census, and one of only three states to have a population decrease since 1960. The population dropped 2.1 percent between the 1960 and 1970 census. The 690,768 persons counted during the 1980 census represent a net gain of 3.7 percent over 1970. The majority of the gains were in the extreme western counties and those on or near the eastern border. The only exception was Hughes County which recorded a 22.2 percent growth rate. The minority population composition in South Dakota rose from a percentage figure of 5.1 in 1970 to 7.4 in 1980. American Indians account for the greatest share of the minority population.

According to the U. S. Census definition, an incorporated place of 2,500 or more population is classified as urban. The 1980 census shows South Dakota to have 24 cities classified as urban. The total population of those cities adds up to 301,974 persons, accounting for 43.7 percent of the state's total. Listed below are cities of 5,000 or more population by 1980 rank as compared to 1970, with a corresponding percentage increase/decrease.

City	Rank	1980	1970	% Change
Sioux Falls	1	81,343	72,488	12.2
Rapid City	2	46,492	43,836	6.1
Aberdeen	3	25,851	26,476	-2.4
Watertown	4	15,649	13,388	16.9
Brookings	5	14,951	13,717	9.0
Mitchell	6	13,916	13,425	3.7
Huron	7	13,000	14,299	-9.1
Yankton	8	12,011	11,919	0.8
Pierre	9	11,973	9,699	23.4
Vermillion	10	10,136	9,128	11.0
Madison	11	6,210	6,315	-1.7
Spearfish	12	5,251	4,661	12.7
Sturgis	13	5,184	4,536	14.3

Changes in population are pictured in the following tables and charts, pages 6-16. Table 1 shows the 1970 and 1980 population for all counties by planning district with the percentage of gain/loss. In addition, this table provides a racial distribution by county. Table 2 shows the population change from 1930 to 1980 where the total population was comparable. However, the population distribution is considerably different and this table shows that redistribution by computing the square mile population by county and planning district for the two time periods. Table 3 projects the age distribution by sex to July 1, 1984. Chart 1 in map form shows the 1980 population for counties with the percentage change from the 1970 census. Chart 2 provides a statewide pictorial change in population between the decennial censuses. Chart 3 shows statewide population changes 1900-1980 and type of residence change 1970-1980. Chart 4 shows the urban and rural residence composition 1970-1980 and the share of the Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) for that same period.

TABLE 1
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980
1980 POPULATION RACIAL DISTRIBUTION 1/

	1980	3/ 1970	Percent Change 1970 To 1980	White	Black	Amer. Indian Eskimo & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish Origin 2/
Total Population	690,768	666,257	3.7	639,669	2,144	44,968	1,738	2,249	4,023
Planning Area 1	97,508	98,213	-0.7	96,285	103	715	223	182	173
Brookings	24,332	22,158	9.8	23,990	59	79	109	95	59
Clark	4,894	5,515	-11.3	4,872	1	11	3	7	7
Codington	20,885	19,140	9.1	20,631	10	180	39	25	40
Deuel	5,289	5,686	-7.0	5,261	8	5	7	8	8
Grant	9,013	9,005	0.1	8,937	11	33	24	8	12
Hamlin	5,261	5,520	-4.7	5,228	2	26	5	-	5
Kingsbury	6,679	7,657	-12.8	6,654	3	3	15	4	2
Lake	10,724	11,456	-6.4	10,646	5	35	14	24	26
Miner	3,739	4,454	-16.1	3,732	-	7	-	-	2
Moody	6,692	7,622	-12.2	6,334	4	336	7	11	12
Planning Area 2	163,703	146,654	11.2	160,825	318	1,593	486	481	630
Clay	13,689	12,923	5.9	13,214	23	344	66	42	54
Lincoln	13,942	11,761	18.5	13,854	2	41	32	13	26
McCook	6,444	7,246	-11.1	6,428	4	2	2	8	10
Minnehaha	109,435	95,209	14.9	107,308	276	1,118	345	388	468
Turner	9,255	9,872	-6.2	9,218	-	31	4	2	20
Union	10,938	9,643	13.4	10,803	13	57	37	28	52
Planning Area 3	92,487	97,428	-5.1	89,294	132	2,762	139	160	255
Aurora	3,628	4,183	-13.3	3,597	1	22	1	7	7
Bon Homme	8,059	8,577	-6.0	7,878	18	134	11	18	19
Brule	5,245	5,870	-10.6	5,119	4	113	2	7	23
Charles Mix	9,680	9,994	-3.1	7,974	1	1,692	5	8	21
Davison	17,820	17,319	2.9	17,602	22	125	40	31	40
Douglas	4,181	4,569	-8.5	4,166	-	13	-	2	12
Gregory	6,015	6,710	-10.4	5,768	-	236	5	6	9
Hanson	3,415	3,781	-9.7	3,397	-	11	2	5	2
Hutchinson	9,350	10,379	-9.9	9,299	7	22	8	14	23
Jerauld	2,929	3,310	-11.5	2,925	-	2	2	-	-
Sanborn	3,213	3,697	-13.1	3,198	1	1	13	-	5
Yankton	18,952	19,039	-0.5	18,371	78	391	50	62	94

TABLE 1 (Continued)
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980
1980 POPULATION RACIAL DISTRIBUTION 1/

	1980	3/ 1970	Percent Change 1970 To 1980	White	Black	Amer. Indian Eskimo & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish Origin 2/
Planning Area 4	107,267	115,094	-6.8	102,982	79	3,883	212	111	232
Beadle	19,195	20,877	-8.1	18,968	50	100	56	21	39
Brown	36,962	36,920	0.1	35,946	23	826	117	50	121
Day	8,133	8,713	-6.7	7,669	1	455	5	3	18
Edmunds	5,159	5,548	-7.0	5,142	1	6	9	1	6
Faulk	3,327	3,893	-14.5	3,314	-	11	2	-	6
Hand	4,948	5,883	-15.9	4,933	2	1	5	7	18
McPherson	4,027	5,022	-19.8	4,020	-	-	1	6	2
Marshall	5,404	5,965	-9.4	5,115	-	287	-	2	3
Roberts	10,911	11,678	-6.6	8,770	2	2,119	10	10	11
Spink	9,201	10,595	-13.2	9,105	-	78	7	11	8
Planning Area 5	78,071	78,957	-1.1	59,973	31	17,815	116	136	291
Buffalo	1,795	1,739	3.2	523	-	1,270	-	2	11
Campbell	2,243	2,866	-21.7	2,237	-	1	-	5	-
Corson	5,196	4,994	4.0	2,726	-	2,459	5	6	18
Dewey	5,366	5,170	3.8	2,227	4	3,107	4	24	19
Haakon	2,794	2,802	-0.3	2,753	1	31	5	4	9
Hughes	14,220	11,632	22.2	13,243	11	889	54	23	80
Hyde	2,069	2,515	-17.7	1,975	1	89	3	1	3
Jones	1,463	1,882	-22.3	1,451	-	9	3	-	4
Lyman	3,864	4,060	-4.8	2,958	1	903	1	1	15
Mellette	2,249	2,420	-7.1	1,364	-	872	6	7	8
Perkins	4,700	4,769	-1.4	4,645	-	44	6	5	16
Potter	3,674	4,449	-17.4	3,651	-	21	2	-	7
Stanley	2,533	2,457	3.1	2,434	-	95	-	4	10
Sully	1,990	2,362	-15.7	1,970	1	15	3	1	7
Todd	7,328	6,606	10.9	1,588	10	5,688	2	40	32
Tripp	7,268	8,171	-11.1	6,687	1	569	11	-	10
Walworth	7,011	7,842	-10.6	6,581	1	411	10	8	24
Ziebach	2,308	2,221	3.9	960	-	1,342	1	5	18

TABLE 1 (Continued)
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980
1980 POPULATION RACIAL DISTRIBUTION 1/

	1980	3/ 1970	Percent Change 1970 To 1980	White	Black	Amer. Indian Eskimo & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish Origin 2/
Planning Area 6	151,732	129,911	16.8	130,310	1,481	18,200	562	1,179	2,442
Bennett	3,044	3,088	-1.4	1,858	-	1,174	-	12	17
Butte	8,372	7,825	7.0	8,160	1	88	9	114	307
Custer	6,000	4,698	27.7	5,804	4	163	2	27	41
Fall River	8,439	7,505	12.4	7,912	14	433	24	56	124
Harding	1,700	1,855	-8.4	1,678	-	17	-	5	11
Jackson (Washabaugh)	3,437	2,920	17.7	1,935	2	1,491	1	8	36
Lawrence	18,339	17,453	5.1	17,885	27	331	29	67	197
Meade	20,717	17,020	21.7	19,570	528	285	133	201	289
Pennington	70,361	59,349	18.6	64,791	901	3,643	360	666	1,244
Shannon	11,323	8,198	38.1	717	4	10,575	4	23	176

1/ 1980 Census of Population

2/ Persons of Spanish origin may be any race and are included in other totals.

3/ The official 1970 population for South Dakota is 666,257. This differs from the 665,507 shown for detailed characteristics on other tables in this report. The correction is detailed below.

	1970 Population	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected
Ellsworth (U)	5,805	6,207
Hamlin County	5,172	5,520
Estelline City	276	620
Meade County	16,618	17,020
Unorganized Territory Blackhawk-Piedmont	8,954	9,356

TABLE 2
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION AND DENSITY CHANGE
1930-1980

	Square Miles	Population		Percent Population Change	Per Square Mile	
		1980	1930		1980	1930
Total	75,952	690,768	692,849	-0.3	9.1	9.1
Planning Area 1	6,741	97,508	116,249	-16.1	14.5	17.2
Brookings	795	24,332	16,847	44.4	30.6	21.2
Clark	953	4,894	11,022	-55.6	5.1	11.6
Codington	695	20,885	17,457	19.6	30.1	25.1
Deuel	631	5,289	8,732	-39.4	8.4	13.8
Grant	681	9,013	10,729	-16.0	13.2	15.8
Hamlin	512	5,261	8,299	-36.6	10.3	16.2
Kingsbury	824	6,679	12,805	-47.8	8.1	15.5
Lake	560	10,724	12,379	-13.4	19.2	22.1
Miner	570	3,739	8,376	-55.4	6.6	14.7
Moody	520	6,692	9,603	-30.3	12.9	18.5
Planning Area 2	3,442	163,703	111,565	46.7	47.6	32.4
Clay	408	13,689	10,088	35.7	33.6	24.7
Lincoln	578	13,942	13,918	0.2	24.1	24.1
McCook	576	6,444	10,316	-37.5	11.2	17.9
Minnehaha	810	109,435	50,872	115.1	135.1	62.8
Turner	617	9,255	14,891	-37.8	15.0	24.1
Union	453	10,938	11,480	-4.7	24.1	25.3
Planning Area 3	7,914	92,487	128,238	-27.9	11.7	16.2
Aurora	707	3,628	7,139	-49.2	5.1	10.1
Bon Homme	552	8,059	11,737	-31.3	14.6	21.3
Brule	815	5,245	7,416	-29.3	6.4	9.1
Charles Mix	1,090	9,680	16,703	-42.0	8.9	15.3
Davison	436	17,820	16,821	5.9	40.9	38.6
Douglas	434	4,181	7,236	-42.2	9.6	16.7
Gregory	1,014	6,015	11,420	-47.3	5.9	11.3
Hanson	433	3,415	6,131	-44.3	7.9	14.2
Hutchinson	816	9,350	13,904	-32.8	11.5	17.0
Jerauld	530	2,929	5,816	-49.6	5.5	11.0
Sanborn	569	3,213	7,326	-56.1	5.6	12.9
Yankton	518	18,952	16,589	14.2	36.6	32.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION AND DENSITY CHANGE
1930-1980

	Square Miles	Population		Percent Population Change	Per Square Mile	
		1980	1930		1980	1930
Planning Area 4	12,195	107,267	143,473	-25.2	8.8	11.8
Beadle	1,259	19,195	22,917	-16.2	15.2	18.2
Brown	1,722	36,962	31,458	17.5	21.4	18.3
Day	1,022	8,133	14,606	-44.3	8.0	14.3
Edmunds	1,149	5,159	8,712	-40.8	4.5	7.6
Faulk	1,003	3,327	6,895	-51.7	3.3	6.9
Hand	1,437	4,948	9,485	-47.8	3.4	6.6
McPherson	1,148	4,027	8,774	-54.1	3.5	7.6
Marshall	848	5,404	9,540	-43.4	6.4	11.3
Roberts	1,102	10,911	15,782	-30.9	9.9	14.3
Spink	1,505	9,201	15,304	-39.9	6.1	10.2
Planning Area 5	25,225	78,071	105,986	-26.3	3.1	4.2
Buffalo	476	1,795	1,931	-7.0	3.8	4.1
Campbell	732	2,243	5,629	-60.2	3.1	7.7
Corson	2,467	5,196	9,535	-45.5	2.1	3.9
Dewey	2,310	5,366	6,556	-18.2	2.3	2.8
Haakon	1,822	2,794	4,679	-40.3	1.5	2.6
Hughes	757	14,220	7,009	102.9	18.8	9.3
Hyde	860	2,069	3,690	-43.9	2.4	4.3
Jones	971	1,463	3,177	-54.0	1.5	3.3
Lyman	1,679	3,864	6,335	-39.0	2.3	3.8
Mellette	1,311	2,249	5,293	-57.5	1.7	4.0
Perkins	2,885	4,700	8,717	-46.1	1.6	3.0
Potter	869	3,674	5,762	-36.2	4.2	6.6
Stanley	1,432	2,533	2,381	6.4	1.8	1.7
Sully	972	1,990	3,852	-48.3	2.0	4.0
Todd	1,388	7,328	5,898	24.2	5.3	4.2
Tripp	1,618	7,268	12,712	-42.8	4.5	7.9
Walworth	707	7,011	8,791	-20.2	9.9	12.4
Ziebach	1,969	2,308	4,039	-42.9	1.2	2.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)
SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY POPULATION AND DENSITY CHANGE
1930-1980

	Square Miles	Population 1980	Population 1930	Percent Population Change	Per Square Mile 1980	Per Square Mile 1930
Planning Area 6	20,439	151,732	87,338	73.7	7.4	4.3
Bennett	1,181	3,044	4,590	-33.7	2.6	3.9
Butte	2,251	8,372	8,589	-2.5	3.7	3.8
Custer	1,559	6,000	5,353	12.1	3.8	3.4
Fall River	1,740	8,439	8,741	-3.5	4.9	5.0
Harding	2,678	1,700	3,589	-52.6	0.6	1.3
Jackson (Washabaugh)	1,872	3,437	5,110	-32.7	1.8	2.7
Lawrence	800	18,339	13,920	31.7	22.9	17.4
Meade	3,481	20,717	11,482	80.4	6.0	3.3
Pennington	2,783	70,361	20,079	250.4	25.3	7.2
Shannon	2,094	11,323	5,885	92.4	5.4	2.8

TABLE 3
AGE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY SEX
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE

	1970	1980	1970-1980 % Of Change	Estimated 7-1-84	1980-1984 % Of Change
Total Population	665,507	690,768	3.8	692,000	0.2
Total Males	330,035	340,683	3.2	339,663	-0.3
Age Groups					
0-4	27,618	29,770	7.8	29,312	-1.5
5-9	35,518	26,810	-24.5	28,245	5.4
10-14	37,929	27,743	-26.9	26,835	-3.3
15-19	35,730	34,616	-3.1	29,705	-14.2
20-24	23,367	33,789	44.6	29,457	-12.8
25-29	17,330	29,122	68.0	30,272	3.9
30-34	15,699	23,739	51.2	27,707	16.7
35-44	34,081	32,785	-3.8	36,924	12.6
45-54	35,971	31,988	-11.1	29,307	-8.4
55-59	16,044	16,782	4.6	16,207	-3.4
60-64	14,269	15,074	5.6	14,962	-0.7
65-74	22,109	23,038	4.2	24,746	7.4
75+	14,370	15,427	7.4	15,984	3.6
Total Females	335,472	350,085	4.3	352,337	0.6
Age Groups					
0-4	26,649	28,676	7.6	28,947	0.9
5-9	34,153	26,061	-23.7	28,196	8.2
10-14	36,006	26,657	-26.0	26,491	-0.6
15-19	34,930	34,025	-2.6	26,475	-22.2
20-24	24,110	32,764	35.9	28,212	-13.9
25-29	17,437	27,746	59.1	29,548	6.5
30-34	16,384	22,220	35.6	25,709	15.7
35-44	35,031	33,647	-4.0	38,070	13.1
45-54	35,112	32,980	-6.1	31,971	-3.1
55-59	16,682	16,785	0.6	16,135	-3.9
60-64	15,048	15,970	6.1	15,766	-1.3
65-74	25,328	27,477	8.5	30,844	12.3
75+	18,602	25,077	34.8	25,973	3.6

SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

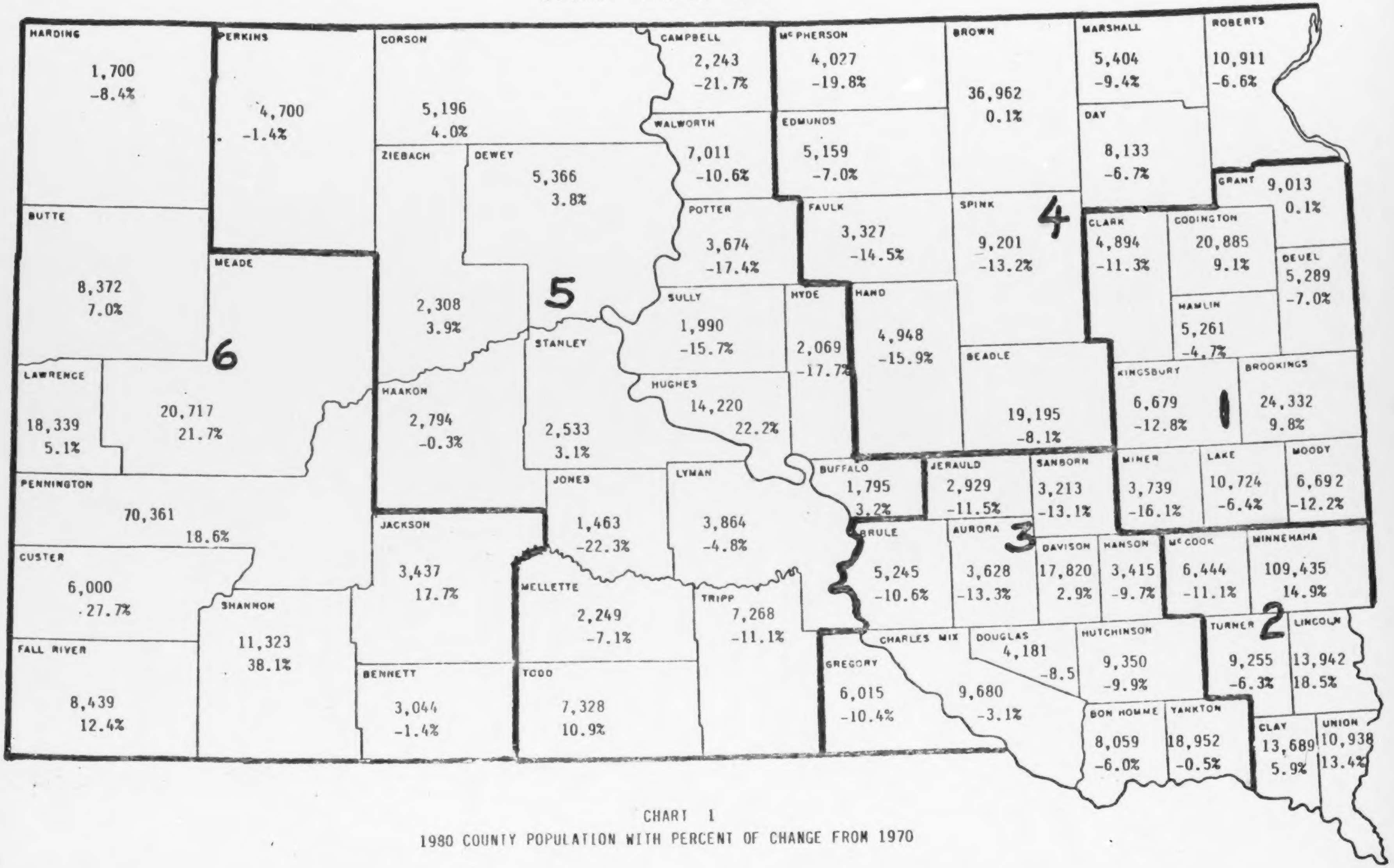

HARDING
1,700
-8.4%
PERKINS
4,700
-1.4%
CORSON
5,196
4.0%
CAMPBELL
2,243
-21.7%
McPHERSON
4,027
-19.8%
BROWN
36,962
0.1%
MARSHALL
5,404
-9.4%
ROBERTS
10,911
-6.6%
WALWORTH
7,011
-10.6%
EDMUNDS
5,159
-7.0%
DAY
8,133
-6.7%
ZIEBACH
2,308
3.9%
DEWEY
5,366
3.8%
BUTTE
8,372
7.0%
MEADE
20,717
21.7%
POTTER
3,674
-17.4%
FAULK
3,327
-14.5%
SPINK
9,201
-13.2%
GRANT
9,013
0.1%
CLARK
4,894
-11.3%
CODINGTON
20,885
9.1%
DEUEL
5,289
-7.0%
HAMLIN
5,261
-4.7%
SULLY
1,990
-15.7%
HYDE
2,069
-17.7%
HAND
4,948
-15.9%
STANLEY
2,533
3.1%
HUGHES
14,220
22.2%
BEADLE
19,195
-8.1%
KINGSBURY
6,679
-12.8%
BROOKINGS
24,332
9.8%
LAWRENCE
18,339
5.1%
HAAKON
2,794
-0.3%
BUFFALO
1,795
3.2%
JERAULD
2,929
-11.5%
SANBORN
3,213
-13.1%
MINER
3,739
-16.1%
LAKE
10,724
-6.4%
MOODY
6,692
-12.2%
PENNINGTON
70,361
18.6%
JONES
1,463
-22.3%
LYMAN
3,864
-4.8%
BRULE
5,245
-10.6%
AURORA
3,628
-13.3%
DAVISON
17,820
2.9%
HANSON
3,415
-9.7%
McCOOK
6,444
-11.1%
MINNEHAHA
109,435
14.9%
CUSTER
6,000
27.7%
JACKSON
3,437
17.7%
MELLETTE
2,249
-7.1%
TRIPP
7,268
-11.1%
SHANNON
11,323
38.1%
CHARLES MIX
9,680
-3.1%
DOUGLAS
4,181
-8.5
HUTCHINSON
9,350
-9.9%
TURNER
9,255
-6.3%
LINCOLN
13,942
18.5%
FALL RIVER
8,439
12.4%
BENNETT
3,044
-1.4%
TODD
7,328
10.9%
GREGORY
6,015
-10.4%
BON HOMME
8,059
-6.0%
YANKTON
18,952
-0.5%
CLAY
13,689
5.9%
UNION
10,938
13.4%
1
2
3
4
5
6

CHART 1

1980 COUNTY POPULATION WITH PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM 1970

SOUTH DAKOTA

COUNTY OUTLINE MAP

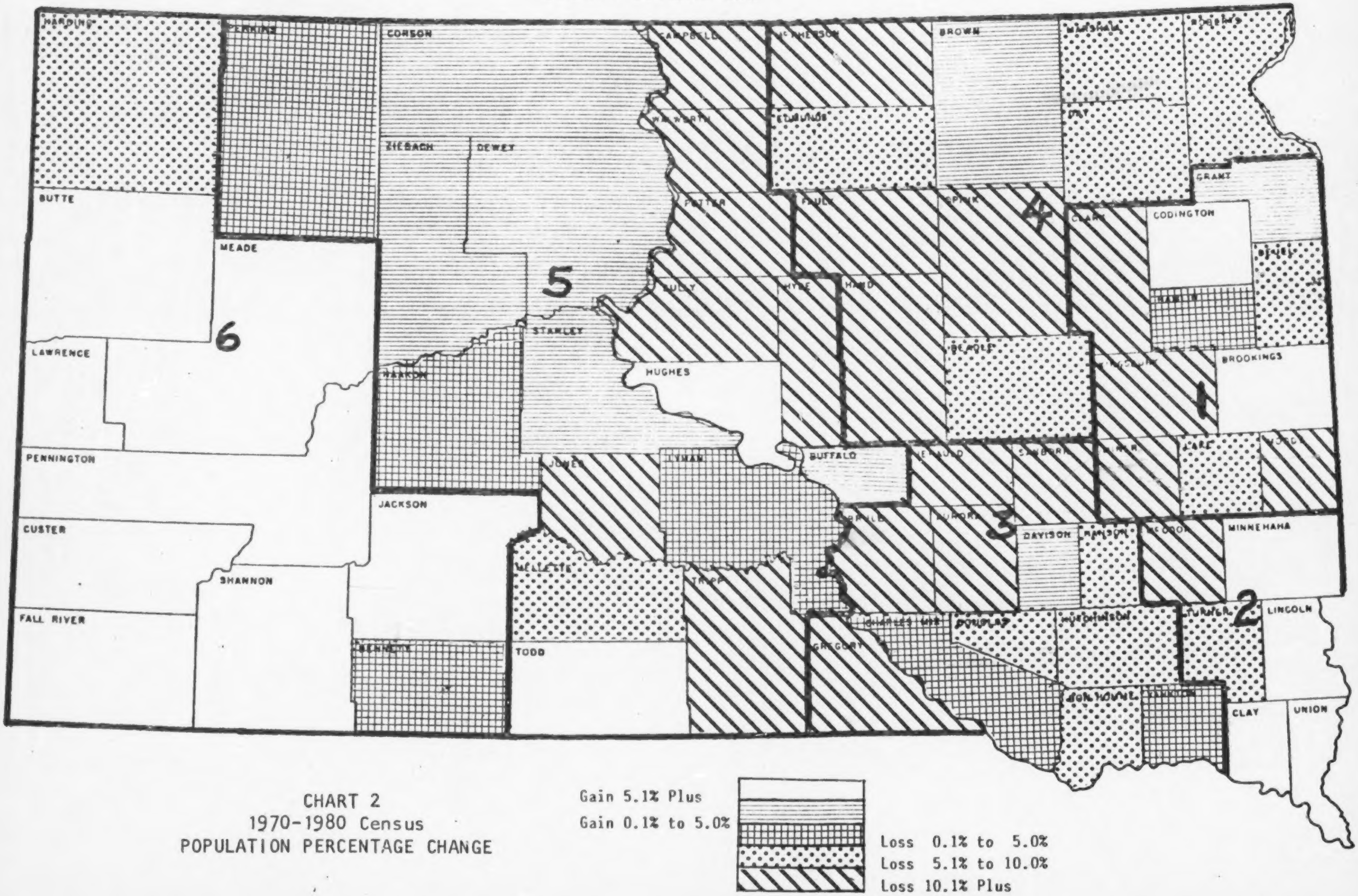
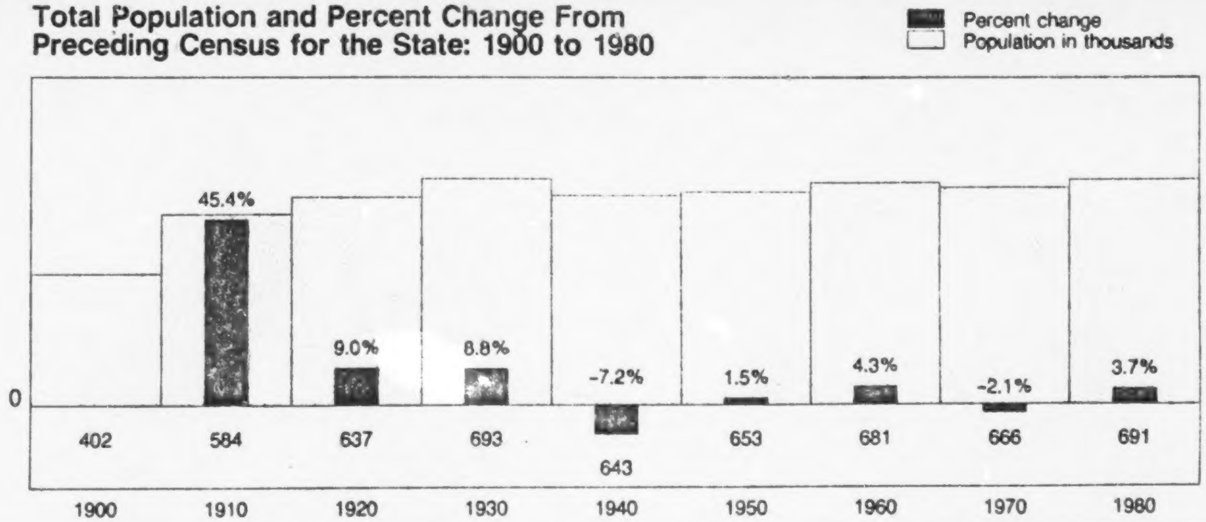

HARDING
PERKINS
CORSON
CAMPBELL
McPHERSON
BROWN
MARSHALL
ROBERTS
ZIEBACH
DEWEY
WALWORTH
EDMUNDS
DAY
GRANT
BUTTE
MEADE
POTTER
FAULK
SPINK
CLARK
CODINGTON
DEUEL
SULLY
HYDE
HAND
HAMLIN
BEADLE
KINGSBURY
BROOKINGS
LAWRENCE
STANLEY
HAAKON
HUGHES
BUFFALO
JERAULD
SANBORN
MINER
LAKE
MOODY
PENNINGTON
JONES
LYMAN
BRULE
AURORA
DAVISON
HANSON
McCOOK
MINNEHAHA
JACKSON
CUSTER
MELLETTE
TRIPP
SHANNON
FALL RIVER
TODD
BENNETT
GREGORY
CHARLES MIX
DOUGLAS
HUTCHINSON
TURNER
LINCOLN
BON HOMME
YANKTON
CLAY
UNION
1
2
3
4
5
6
Gain 5.1% Plus
Gain 0.1% to 5.0%
Loss 0.1% to 5.0%
Loss 5.1% to 10.0%
Loss 10.1% Plus

CHART 2
1970-1980 Census
POPULATION PERCENTAGE CHANGE

Total Population and Percent Change From Preceding Census for the State: 1900 to 1980



Population and Percent Change by Type of Residence: 1980 and 1970

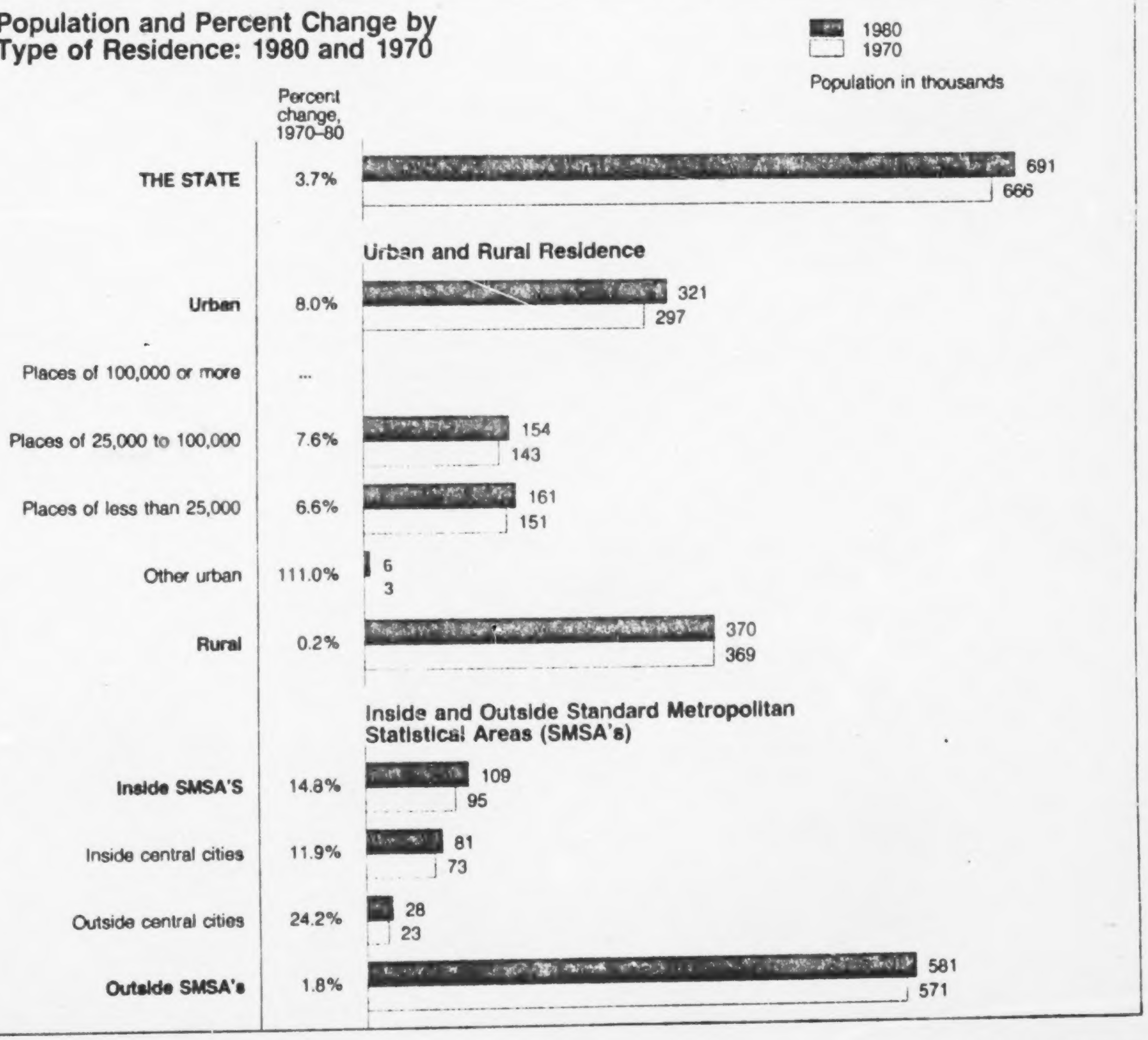
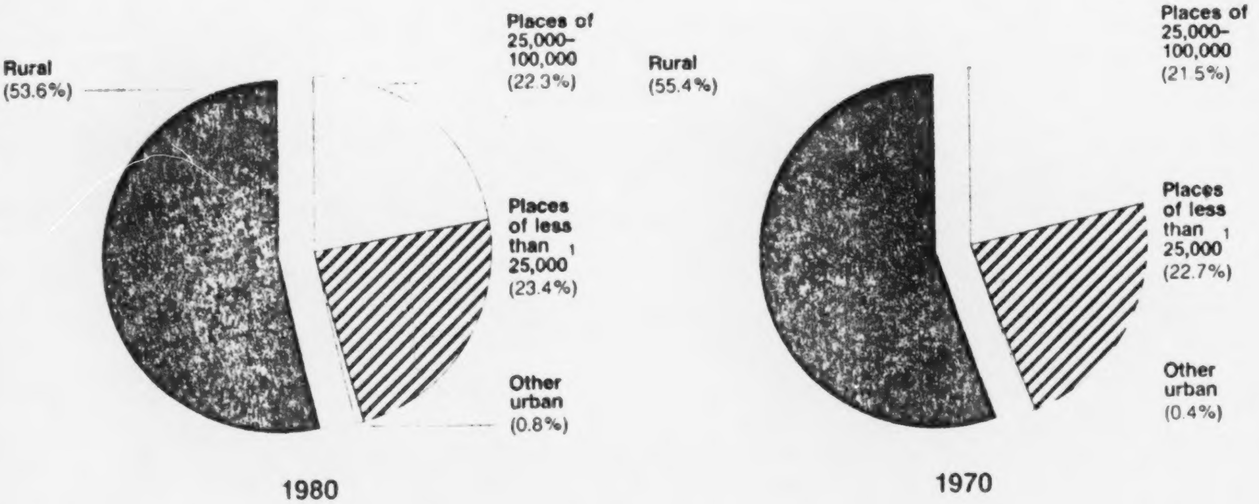


CHART 3

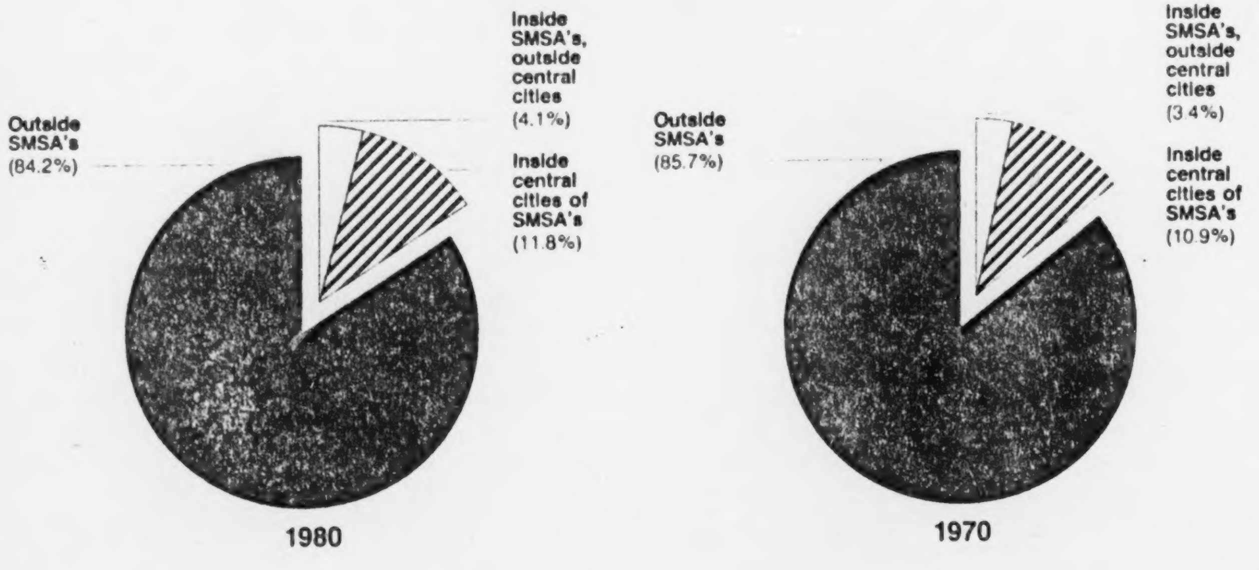
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence for the State: 1980 and 1970

A. URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE



[1] Excludes population of places in rural territory.

B. INSIDE AND OUTSIDE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA'S)



U.S. Department of Commerce CHART 4 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE 4
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY SEX AND RACE 1/
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE

	1970			1980		
	16 Years & Over Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Partici-pation	16 Years & Over Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Partici-pation
All Persons	452,090	254,245	56.2%	506,448	312,022	61.6%
White Males	212,368	161,052	75.8%	230,946	175,198	75.9%
White Females	221,711	85,197	38.4%	246,971	122,236	49.5%
Nonwhite Males	8,709	4,860	55.8%	13,554	7,873	58.1%
Nonwhite Females	9,302	3,136	33.7%	14,977	6,715	44.8%

1970-1980 PERCENTAGE INCREASE

	Population	Labor Force
All Persons	12.0%	22.7%
White Males	8.7	8.8
White Females	11.4	43.5
Nonwhite Males	55.6	62.0
Nonwhite Females	61.0	114.1

1/ 1970-1980 Census

E. LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

The Current Population Survey (CPS) shows the 1982 annual average civilian labor force to be 328,000--a reduction of 7,000 persons from the 1981 revised figure of 335,000. This decline was much greater than anticipated as an economic upturn was projected to begin in the fourth quarter of 1982. Current economic indicators suggest that the long-awaited recovery has begun. Consequently, it is projected that the average labor force will rise to 333,000 persons in 1983 with a further increase to 338,000 in 1984.

Year	Civilian Labor Force 1/	Year	Civilian Labor Force	Year	Civilian Labor Force
1984	338,000 2/	1979	336,000	1974	305,100
1983	333,000 2/	1978	327,000	1973	295,700
1982	328,000	1977	317,000	1972	287,800
1981	335,000	1976	311,000	1971	277,400
1980	334,000	1975	308,700	1970	271,700

1/ All years since 1970 adjusted to the current population survey.
2/ Projected estimate

The civilian labor force includes all persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute. The labor force participation rate is that proportion of the non-institutional population 16 years of age and over that is in the labor force. Table 4 on the preceding page shows a comparison change in the labor force particpation rate between the 1970 and 1980 census periods. The time period is March/April for each period and does not represent an annual average.

The correlation between the percentage of increase for population groups 16 years of age and older when compared to the number of those persons who are in the labor force shows the dramatic change that occurred during the decennium. Although the total population in South Dakota only increased 3.7 percent, for those 16 years and over the change was much greater. This condition reflects an aging population. The difference between the sexes and races can be accounted for by a higher out-migration rate for whites and a higher birth rate for minorities.

The past decade saw a great influx of women into the labor force. The increase in the male labor force more or less kept pace with the population increase, whereas for women there is a large disparity in favor of the labor force. In combination with women continuing to gain a commensurate role in the work force and, through circumstance, being placed in the role of head of household, this trend will continue.

The minority labor force participation rate lags behind that of the white population. South Dakota's largest minority population is concentrated on Indian reservations in remote areas with few employment opportunities. A lack of public transportation adds to the difficulty of obtaining suitable employment. Consequently, a large number of persons do not actively seek work and are classified as discouraged workers. They are not counted as part of the labor force and, by definition, therefore are not counted as being unemployed.

TABLE 5
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE, SEX AND RACE 1/
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE

	1970			1984		
	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Partici-pation	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Partici-pation
Total All Persons	452,090	254,245	56.2%	512,736	338,000	65.9
Total White Males 16 Years Old & Over	212,368	161,052	75.8%	232,837	185,954	79.9
16-17	14,252	5,908	41.5	9,558	6,302	65.9
18-19	11,893	6,707	56.4	10,779	7,106	65.9
20-24	22,199	17,409	78.4	26,561	23,648	89.0
25-34	31,432	30,031	95.5	53,540	51,242	95.7
35-44	32,677	31,433	96.2	34,807	33,313	95.7
45-64	64,336	57,875	90.0	57,945	53,525	92.4
65 Yrs. & Over	35,579	11,689	32.9	39,647	10,818	27.3
Total White Females 16 Years Old & Over	221,711	85,197	38.4%	245,350	134,256	54.7
16-17	13,314	4,011	30.1	8,540	5,439	63.7
18-19	12,290	5,734	46.7	9,631	6,029	62.6
20-24	22,853	12,441	54.4	25,515	19,171	75.1
25-34	31,972	12,775	40.0	50,937	37,438	73.5
35-44	33,471	15,263	45.6	35,330	26,791	75.8
45-64	64,742	29,942	46.2	60,133	33,508	55.7
65 Yrs. & Over	43,069	5,031	11.7	55,264	5,880	10.6
Total Nonwhite Males 16 Years Old & Over	8,709	4,860	55.8%	16,493	9,871	59.8
16-17	947	184	19.4	1,576	463	29.4
18-19	745	339	45.5	1,851	789	42.6
20-24	1,168	743	63.6	2,896	1,847	63.8
25-34	1,597	1,176	73.6	4,439	3,473	78.2
35-44	1,404	1,058	75.4	2,117	1,642	77.6
45-64	1,948	1,230	63.1	2,531	1,550	61.2
65 Yrs. & Over	900	130	14.4	1,083	107	9.9
Total Nonwhite Females 16 Years Old & Over	9,302	3,136	33.7%	18,056	7,919	43.9
16-17	913	144	15.8	1,383	521	37.7
18-19	762	178	23.4	1,624	441	27.2
20-24	1,257	528	42.0	2,697	1,304	48.4
25-34	1,849	682	36.9	4,320	2,117	49.0
35-44	1,560	646	41.4	2,740	1,504	54.9
45-64	2,100	861	41.0	3,739	1,902	50.9
65 Yrs. & Over	861	97	11.3	1,553	130	8.4

1/ 1984 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 Census Data.

III. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

The average number of employed persons during calendar year 1982 in South Dakota was 310,000. This was a decrease of 8,000 from the 318,000 employed during 1981 and well below the high average of 324,000 recorded in 1979. An upward trend is expected in 1983 with an increase of approximately 5,000 workers. This tendency is expected to continue in 1984 with employment projected to 320,000, still short of the previous peak.

Year	Employed[1]	Year	Employed	Year	Employed
1984	320,000[2]	1976	301,000	1968	256,000
1983	315,000[2]	1975	297,300	1967	250,900
1982	310,000	1974	296,800	1966	250,200
1981	318,000	1973	288,200	1965	252,000
1980	318,000	1972	279,700	1964	252,700
1979	324,000	1971	269,400	1963	251,200
1978	317,000	1970	264,700	1962	257,600
1977	307,000	1969	262,500	1961	253,700

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased by 2.5 percent in 1982 compared to the previous year. Employment in manufacturing showed a 3.5 percent decline, while those in nonmanufacturing industries had a reduction in force of 2.4 percent. All of the loss in manufacturing was in the durable sector. A slight increase in nondurable manufacturing was due to a substantial increase in food and kindred products, a status quo in printing and publishing, and a lesser decline in other nondurables.

The only industries in the nonmanufacturing sector showing a gain were finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) and services. It is a certainty that employment in FIRE will continue to increase because of recent legislative changes, and services employment will escalate also. Employment losses were shown in all other industry classifications for the 1982 period. It is presumed that they have bottomed out and there will be some recovery in 1983. Mining and quarrying will recover from the Homestake strike. Construction will show some gain because of lower interest rates and the passage of the Federal public works program. There will be little change in the transportation/communication sector. Trade and government are expected to show some improvement.

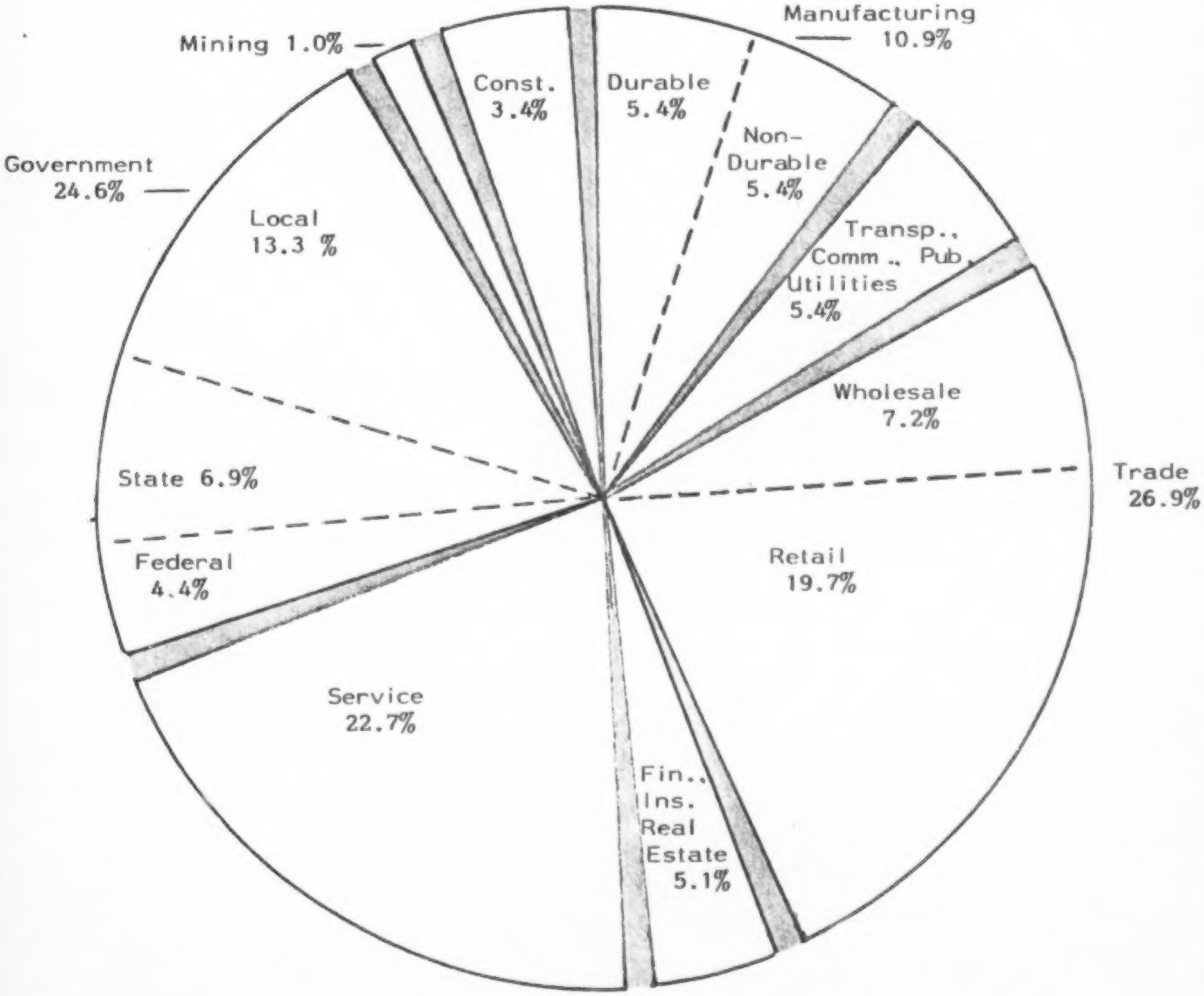
Many economists believe the long-awaited recovery has begun with the trough occurring in December 1982. This upturn is expected to be modest as the spread between interest rates and inflation remains too great. Until interest rates return to a single digit level there can be no real recovery unless a pseudo recovery is induced by a return of the inflationary spiral.

1/ All years since 1970 adjusted to the current population survey.

2/ Projected estimate.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Preliminary estimates show 230,100 people employed in nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs during 1982 (annual average). Nonagricultural wage and salary employment does not include self-employed individuals, people employed in agriculture, unpaid family workers or people employed as domestics in private homes. Below is a circle graph which gives a percentage breakdown of people employed in nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs by major industry in 1982.



EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY TO CALENDAR YEAR 1984

AGRICULTURE - The role of agriculture is one of the most important factors affecting the economy of South Dakota. Farm income in 1981 amounted to 451 million dollars and as a share of total personal income was approximately 7.4 percent. Cash receipts from agricultural products in 1981 totaled almost 2.8 billion dollars, ranking South Dakota twenty-first in the nation in total cash receipts from farm marketings. The difference between personal income and cash receipts represents monies spent for capital improvements, operating, and living expenses. As the majority of the agricultural products are exported from the state, this difference fuels other facets of the South Dakota economy. During this same period total wages for nonagricultural wage and salary employment (covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws and reported by employers to the South Dakota Department of Labor) totaled 2.7 billion dollars. Approximately 86 percent of nonfarm employers report wages under that law. This comparison underscores the impact agriculture has on the state's economic picture.

The table below shows South Dakota's production ranking for several major agricultural commodities during 1982.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S RANKING IN U.S. AGRICULTURE 1/

1982 Rank	Commodity - Crops	Number & Unit
First	Oats	133,800,000 bu.
First	Rye	4,680,000 bu.
Second	Flax seed	3,335,000 bu.
Second	All hay	8,635,000 tons
Third	Sunflower see	659,000,000 lbs.
Fourth	All spring wheat	62,230,000 bu.
Seventh	Barley	23,435,000 bu.
Ninth	All wheat	99,630,000 bu.
Tenth	Corn for grain	192,720,000 bu.
	Livestock	
Fifth	All sheep & lambs	680,000 hd.
Ninth	Cattle	4,060,000 hd.
Tenth	All hogs & pigs	1,510,000 hd.

In an effort to reduce surplus agricultural products, thereby creating demand with resultant firmer commodity prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) initiated the Payment in Kind (PIK) program. For taking acreage out of production, the PIK program pays farmers partly in cash but mainly in government-owned or controlled surpluses of the five eligible crops: corn, wheat, grain sorghum, rice, and cotton. The first three commodities relate to South Dakota's farm economy.

1/ South Dakota Crop & Livestock Report - 2/18/83

Farmers throughout the nation enrolled in record numbers, idling more than twice the acreage anticipated by the administration. South Dakota was no exception, as 3.8 million acres of wheat, corn, and sorghum land will be idle this year. This land represents 41 percent of the state's corn and soybeans base acres and 42 percent of the wheat base. Farms have a set number of base acres listed for the various commodities.

What impact the reduced acreages will have on dealers and agri-businesses remains to be seen. Most feel that in the short term they will suffer, but, if the program has the desired effect of raising farm profitability, they will benefit in the future. At any rate, many South Dakota farmers are assured of a guaranteed income for 1983 with a good chance the PIK program will be extended during 1984.

Production of meat animals in 1982 was down 9 percent from the previous year while gross income was down 14 percent. Average prices received for cattle and calves along with sheep were below those received in 1981. Lamb prices stayed even and hog prices were up 17 percent.

The inventory of livestock, both nationally and in South Dakota, has declined from the previous year. If the economy improves as predicted, prices should show some improvcment, especially in cattle and sheep.

MANUFACTURING - Employment in the manufacturing industry continued to decline in 1982 with the yearly average nearly 900 persons short from the year-ago count. The figures translate to a 3.5 percent decrease. This marks the third straight year of lowered employment in this industry. The high employment figure was registered in 1979 when approximately 27,500 people were employed. The 1982 average employment figure of 25,000 is 9.1 percent below that peak figure. Employment in the durable and nondurable sectors was nearly equal with the nondurable holding a slight edge with 51.2 percent of total manufacturing.

Employment in the durable manufacturing sector decreased by slightly over 1,000 persons on an average in 1982 compared to 1981. This was a 7.7 percent decrease from the previous year. A slight increase in employment was shown for electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies; primary metals; and miscellaneous manufacturing. All other categories showed reduced employment. The largest reductions were shown in machinery except electrical, which includes farm and garden equipment and transportation equipment.

The outlook for employment in durable manufacturing will depend to a large extent on the national economy. The present outlook is for gains to be shown in this sector in 1983 and 1984, mainly in the lumber products sector. These gains will be concentrated in the Black Hills region of the state. Fabricated metals is projected to remain static with slight gains shown for other durables.

On the average, nondurable manufacturing employment had a 1.0 percent gain in 1982 as compared to 1981. Food and kindred products accounted for the majority of the gain with a 4.5 percent increase overall. Dairy products recorded a loss in employment of 2.9 percent, but offsetting increases were as follows: meat products, 4.3 percent; grain mill products, 13.0 percent; and bakery products, 16.1 percent. There was also a gain of 9.1 percent in chemical and allied products. Printing and publishing registered a very small gain of 0.3 percent. All other nondurable categories showed lower employment averages in 1982, with those engaged in the manufacturing of leather products and apparel and other finished products made from fabrics making up the bulk of the loss.

Very little change in employment is projected for the nondurable manufacturing sector during 1983 and 1984. Employment will increase in the dairy product section with the expansion of cheese processing. High interest rates will inhibit the influx of new businesses and established businesses will be reluctant to expand. Lower interest rates and an improved national economy would be the stimuli for added employment.

Below is a table indicating the past, present, and projected employment in the manufacturing industry.

AVERAGE YEARLY EMPLOYMENT IN THOUSANDS

				Projected	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Manufacturing	26.1	25.9	25.0	25.5	25.6
Durable Goods	13.3	13.2	12.2	12.6	12.7
Lumber Products	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4
Fabricated Metals	8.9	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
Other Durables	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Nondurable Goods	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9
Food and Kindred Products	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.0	7.9
Paper,Printing,Publishing	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Other Nondurables	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4

MINING AND QUARRYING- In South Dakota employment in this industry is divided by the following approximate percentages: metal mining, 65.0 percent; oil and gas extraction, 5.0; and nonmetallic mining and quarrying, 30.0. Although the northwestern counties of South Dakota have large deposits of lignite coal underlaid close to the surface, there is currently no employment in this section of mining. The principal mineral products in order of value in South Dakota are gold, stone, and cement.

Employment in the metal mining sector is concentrated in the Black Hills area of the southwestern section of the state. Over 95.0 percent of those employed are engaged in the production of gold and silver. South Dakota ranks second to Nevada in the production of gold in the United States. Silver output is a by-product of gold mining as it appears in the same ore as gold.

Average employment in the mining and quarrying industry declined 19.3 percent in 1982 as compared to 1981. Specifically, the decline in the metal mining sector was 29.4 percent with reductions in the other two categories minimal. This was brought about by a four-month strike at the Homestake gold mine at Lead. This mine is the largest gold mine in the Western Hemisphere. Approximately 1,150 union and 150 nonunion employees were idled during this interim. With the ending of the strike the latter part of September, employment returned to a normal pre-strike level. After a drastic drop in the market price of gold in 1982, the price has rebounded and is expected to remain well within the realm of profitability as indicated by gold futures.

Other minerals mined in the Black Hills area include feldspar, bentonite, gypsum, mica, uranium and rose quartz. Employment in 1983-1984 is projected to return to former levels and, if any deviation is made, it will be on the plus side.

Oil and gas production in South Dakota is limited to four western counties --Harding, Dewey, Custer, and Fall River. During 1982 there was also drilling activity in Butte, Gregory, and Stanley counties. Wildcat drilling during 1982 produced only one discovery gas well in Harding county and 24 dry holes in various locations. Of the 25 development wells drilled, there were 14 oil well producers, eight gas, and three dry holes. Over 16.7 percent of South Dakota's land area of 48,611,200 acres is productive or leased for gas and oil.

Economic recession and conservation has caused a worldwide slump in oil and condensate production. Production in 1982 was down 5.1 percent from 1981 and 18.1 percent from the peak in 1979. The 1982 production was the lowest volume in 10 years. With surplus oil stocks, the price of crude has taken a large reduction and the end may not be in sight. This has put a brake on oil and gas exploration in the United States and the Williston Basin, covering western North Dakota and northwestern South Dakota. No growth is projected for this mining segment during the next few years and declining activity is likely.

South Dakota has an abundance of materials for building and highway construction. Sand and gravel pits are scattered throughout the state. Sioux quartzite quarried at Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids, and Spencer is used mostly in crushed form for making concrete and for surfacing roads. Granite for commerical purposes is quarried near Milbank. Various materials are mined for use in making cement at the South Dakota owned cement plant. Employment, however, is recorded under state government. Public works generated by the increase in the federal gas tax and other associated taxes will give some relief to contractors and their suppliers. This should mean an increase in employment for this mining industry segment over the next two years.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION - Employment in this industry continued to decline with 1982 average employment down 19.2 percent from the 1981 average. Building construction declined 21.0 percent from the previous year. Those persons engaged in residential construction continued to record the largest employment loss with an approximate 25.0 percent decline in 1982. For those engaged in nonresidential building, the reduction was nearly 8.0 percent. Since the peak employment in 1979, employment in residential construction has declined approximately 65.0 percent and nonresidential construction 12.0 percent.

There was a 28.7 percent average decline in 1982 in constuction employment other than building construction from the previous year. Highway and street construction registered a 2.7 percent declination and other heavy construction showed a 43.1 percent loss. During 1981, other heavy construction included workers building the Northern Border Pipeline, resulting in a 15.2 percent gain for that year. The completion of the line signaled a dramatic drop in employment. The percentage decreases since 1979 were approximately 20.0 percent for highway and street construction and 30.0 percent for heavy construction. Revenue raised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) of 1982 is to be used for the repair of highways and bridges and for improvement of public transit. The five cent increase in the federal gas tax was effective April 1. Highway user taxes and excise taxes will add revenue at a later date. Sometimes referred to as a "jobs bill," the highway heavy construction industry will benefit from STAA. Satellite suppliers to this industry will share in that benefit. It is projected that 1983 and 1984 will show increased employment in the highway heavy category of the construction industry.

Special trade construction average employment was down 12.8 percent in 1982 compared to 1981. Commonly associated with building construction, this industry more or less follows that trend. Repair and remodeling of existing structures have tempered the employment loss in this construction section somewhat. Employment average in 1982 is approximately 37.5 percent below the high figure recorded in 1979.

It is the consensus of an ever increasing number of economists that there can be no real recovery until interest rates come down. An old maxim held that a homeowner would pay for a house three times, once in principal, once in interest, and once in taxes. This held true when the interest rate was six percent based on a 30-year loan. At 10 percent, interest paid would more than double the loan principal payments and at 14 percent the interest charge would more than triple those payments based on a 30-year payout. The key to permanent recovery is lower interest rates, thereby stimulating the economy, putting persons back to work, and enabling them to contribute to the federal treasury instead of to drain it. If interest rates continue to decline, there will be a resurgence in the construction industry with a corresponding employment gain. On an optimistic note, the projection is for employment to increase during the 1983-1984 period.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES - Average employment in this industry fell 2.1 percent in 1982 when compared to the 1981 average. Employment in railroads continued to decline in 1982. It is presumed that assumption of the main line of the bankrupt Milwaukee Road by Burlington Northern, and subsequent retrenching, will stabilize employment in railroad transportation in the immediate future.

Employment in transportation except railroads showed a net 0.9 percent gain in 1982. Increased employment for the year included: local and suburban transportation, 4.9 percent; pipeline except natural gas, 4.8 percent; and transportation services, 26.4 percent. When compared to 1979 average employment, these three were the only classes that showed employment gains. The four-year period shows a 135.3 percent gain in transportation services, the majority occurring in the field of arrangement of passenger transportation.

Employment in the motor freight and warehouse field was practically the same in 1982 as in 1981. Over the four-year time span this category lost the most employment in actual numbers--approximately 750 persons. Employment in air transportation decreased 10.4 percent in 1982. Air accounts for only about 5.0 percent of the employment in transportation except railroad.

Average employment in the communication field was approximately 3,200 during 1982. Telephone communication accounted for slightly over 65.0 percent; radio broadcasting, nearly 20.0 percent; and television broadcasting, approximately 15.0 percent. Average employment declined 3.5 percent in 1982. All of the loss was in the telephone section as there were small gains in both radio and television broadcasting. Technology in telecommunication has progressed tremendously during the past few years and will continue to do so. The separation of the local and long distance operations of the telephone industry will encourage each segment to look for cost savings. Further reductions in telephone employment may be expected with radio and television employment absorbing most of the loss.

Although 1982 saw some employment reduction in the field of electric, gas, and sanitary services, this remains a rather stable segment of the industry. Employment in this section and in the transportation and communication section is projected to show little change during the 1983-1984 period.

WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE - Sounding like a broken record, employment in trade averaged 3.4 percent less in 1982 than in 1981, with an approximate average employment loss of 2,100 persons. The percentage decline was nearly equal between the wholesale and retail sectors. Within the wholesale section, durable goods recorded a 4.6 percent decline and nondurable goods fared somewhat better with a decrease of 2.1 percent.

Within the durable wholesale sector, a significant increase in employment was shown for hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies. A small increase occurred for motor vehicle and automotive parts and supplies. The largest loss in absolute numbers was for machinery, equipment, and supplies. Electrical goods also showed quite a large reduction. Although the numbers were much smaller, there was a percentage decrease of 12.5 percent in furniture and home furnishings, 8.7 percent in lumber and construction materials, and 14.8 percent in sporting, recreational, photographic, and hobby goods, toys and supplies.

Employment showed a loss in every retail trade category during 1982 compared to the previous year. Approximately 1,600 fewer persons were employed--a 3.4 percent decrease for the period. Employment in automotive dealers and gasoline service stations came the closest to maintaining previous year's count with only a 0.8 percent decline. Percentage variations ranged from a 2.0 percent loss in food store employment to a 10.3 percent decline in building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers. The perennial gainer, eating and drinking places, even recorded a 2.3 percent loss.

National indicators show an upturn in trade. This, combined with other leading indicators, has provided the ammunition for many of the country's economists to report that the long-awaited upturn has begun. On that basis, it is projected that employment in both wholesale and retail trade will show decided improvement during the coming biennium.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (FIRE) - Overall average employment in this industry in 1982 increased 4.1 percent over 1981. The numerical employment increase in credit agencies other than banks nearly matched the total industry gain. Percentage increase was 32.1 percent and was primarily in business credit institutions which include credit card service and collection by a central agency.

Citibank's credit card operation in the Sioux Falls community has been the catalyst causing that increase. At this point, several more companies are expected to locate part of their credit card operation in South Dakota so employment in this sector will continue to grow. Present employment accounts for approximately 16.0 percent of the total FIRE industry employment.

Employment in the banking sector accounts for the majority of the employment in FIRE with a 41.6 percent participation rate in 1982. Employment decreased 1.5 percent comparing 1982 to 1981. Change in the banking segment of the industry could be very volatile in the immediate future. The 1983 South Dakota legislature passed a law allowing bank holding companies to own state banks and state banks to own insurance companies. As this is being written, the controlling interest in two state banks has been sold to large commercial banking interests. Other large bank holding companies are expected to follow suit. Before operations of any kind can proceed, approval must be obtained from the South Dakota Banking Commission and the Federal Reserve Board. At the same time, insurance companies are looking at the possibility of entering the banking domain. At any rate, the culmination of these activities, if approved, will mean added employment in the banking and/or the insurance field.

Employment in the group including insurance carriers, agents, brokers, and servicers made gains in 1982. Their 1.9 percent employment increase accounted for approximately 26.0 percent of the industry's employment. Regardless of the outcome of recently passed legislation dealing with banking and insurance, employment should continue to increase in the insurance sector.

Persons engaged in the real estate field accounted for approximately 12.0 percent of the total industry employment. This category showed a 5.6 percent employment loss in 1982 from the previous year, with nearly 90.0 percent of the loss comprised of real estate agents and managers. The remainder of the loss was mainly for those engaged in subdividing and developing. Until interest rates are lowered to a realistic level and jobless people are returned to work, this section will remain stagnant. That prospect appears to be improving so the projection is for some recovery in this category.

SERVICES - Overall employment in the services industry increased by over 650 workers in 1982, representing a 1.3 percent gain over the previous year. This falls short of the 1,200 plus gain recorded in 1981 but was the only industry category besides Finance/Insurance/Real Estate to show an employment increase. Within the services industry, however, pronounced losses were felt in certain fields offsetting major gains in others.

The largest numerical increase was recorded for workers in health services with over 750 persons added to the 1982 count for a 3.6 percent increase. Over 80.0 percent of that increase was for hospital workers. The next largest increase was shown for those employed in hotels, camps, and other lodging places with over 225 persons added. In descending order, the following categories showed employment increases of less than 100 persons: personal services; business services; automotive repair, services, and garages; legal services; amusement, except motion pictures; and agricultural services.

The largest drop in employment during the 1982 period occurred in membership organizaations. The 3.8 percent reduction is based on the approximate loss of 280 workers, most of whom were associated with civic, social, and fraternal groups. A 3.6 percent employment reduction in educational services affected approximately 150 persons. This employee loss was concentrated mainly in colleges, universities, professional schools, and junior colleges. Educational services include private schools only. Educational services provided under local or state funding are included with government. The remainder of the employment loss was recorded in social services where approximately 90 workers represents a 3.1 percent reduction from 1981 average employment.

It is projected that the services industry will continue to show an overall employment gain during 1983 and 1984. Employment in hotels and lodging places will be sustained by a projected increase in tourism. Business services will benefit by the increasing number of computer-oriented companies formed to accommodate small businesses. The steady increase of employment in the health care field will not abate. The expected upturn in the economy will generate additional workers in personal services and membership organizations.

GOVERNMENT - During 1982 government employment decreased 2.1 percent from the 1981 average. Federal employees made up 18.0 percent of total government employment; state employees, 27.9 percent; and local government employees, 54.1 percent. Federal employment declined 3.7 percent from 1981; state employment dropped 1.9 percent; and local government decreased 1.7 percent. Educational employment accounted for 47.4 percent of state government and 56.2 percent of local government.

A slight increase in government employment is projected for 1983 with a somewhat larger increase predicted for 1984. Educational employment will show little or no improvement as enrollment in elementary and secondary schools will be declining. College and university employment, will be static. Because of the difficulty in finding suitable employment, recent high school graduates may opt to attend college. The elimination of social security benefits for students over 18 years of age and tightened aid requirements may counteract that movement.

TABLE 6
ANNUAL AVERAGE STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1973-1982 PROJECTED TO 1983-1984
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Civilian Labor Force 1/	295.7	305.1	308.7	312.0	317.0	327.0
Unemployment	7.6	8.3	11.4	11.0	10.0	10.0
Percent of Labor Force	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
Employment Total	288.1	296.8	297.3	301.0	307.0	317.0
Non-Ag Wage & Salary Employment	199.1	206.6	209.3	218.6	226.6	236.4
Manufacturing	19.8	20.9	19.8	22.2	23.4	24.9
Durable Goods	8.5	9.1	8.4	9.7	10.5	12.0
Lumber Products	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8
Fabricated Metals	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.7	6.2	7.2
Other Durables	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.0
Nondurables	11.3	11.8	11.4	12.5	12.9	12.9
Food and Kindred	7.4	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.9
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Other nondurables	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8
Non-Manufacturing	179.3	185.7	189.5	196.4	203.2	211.5
Mining and Quarrying	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
Contract Construction	10.7	11.2	10.2	11.1	12.4	13.6
Transportation and Utilities	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.6	13.5
Railroads	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Transportation Except Railroads	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.5
Utilities, Communications	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6
Trade	52.8	55.1	56.5	60.6	62.3	65.2
Wholesale	15.0	15.4	15.6	16.3	16.6	17.2
Retail	37.8	39.7	40.9	44.3	45.7	48.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	8.0	8.6	9.0	9.5	10.1	10.6
Services	39.7	41.1	43.4	44.7	46.6	47.8
Government	53.8	54.9	55.7	55.9	56.6	58.1

1/ Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

TABLE 6 (Continued)
ANNUAL AVERAGE STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY 1973-1982 PROJECTED TO 1983-1984
(In Thousands)

				2/	Economic Assumptions	
Calendar Year	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Civilian Labor Force 1/	336.0	334.0	335.0	328.0	333.0	338.0
Unemployment	12.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Percent of Labor Force	3.5	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.3
Employment Total	324.0	318.0	318.0	310.0	315.0	320.0
Non-Ag Wage & Salary Employment	241.4	238.0	236.0	230.1	233.5	237.7
Manufacturing	27.5	26.1	25.9	25.0	25.5	25.6
Durable Goods	14.1	13.3	13.2	12.2	12.6	12.7
Lumber Products	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4
Fabricated Metals	9.2	8.9	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
Other Durables	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Nondurables	13.4	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9
Food and Kindred	8.1	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.0	7.9
Printing and Publishing	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Other nondurables	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
Non-Manufacturing	213.9	211.9	210.1	205.1	208.0	212.1
Mining and Quarrying	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.9
Contract Construction	12.9	10.7	9.7	7.8	8.4	9.4
Transportation and Utilities	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.5	12.5
Railroads	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Transportation Except Railroads	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Utilities, Communications	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7
Trade	66.7	65.1	63.9	61.8	62.5	63.3
Wholesale	17.8	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.9	17.1
Retail	48.9	47.6	46.9	45.3	45.6	46.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.4
Services	48.5	50.3	51.6	52.3	52.7	54.4
Government	58.3	58.6	57.8	56.6	56.9	57.2

1/ Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

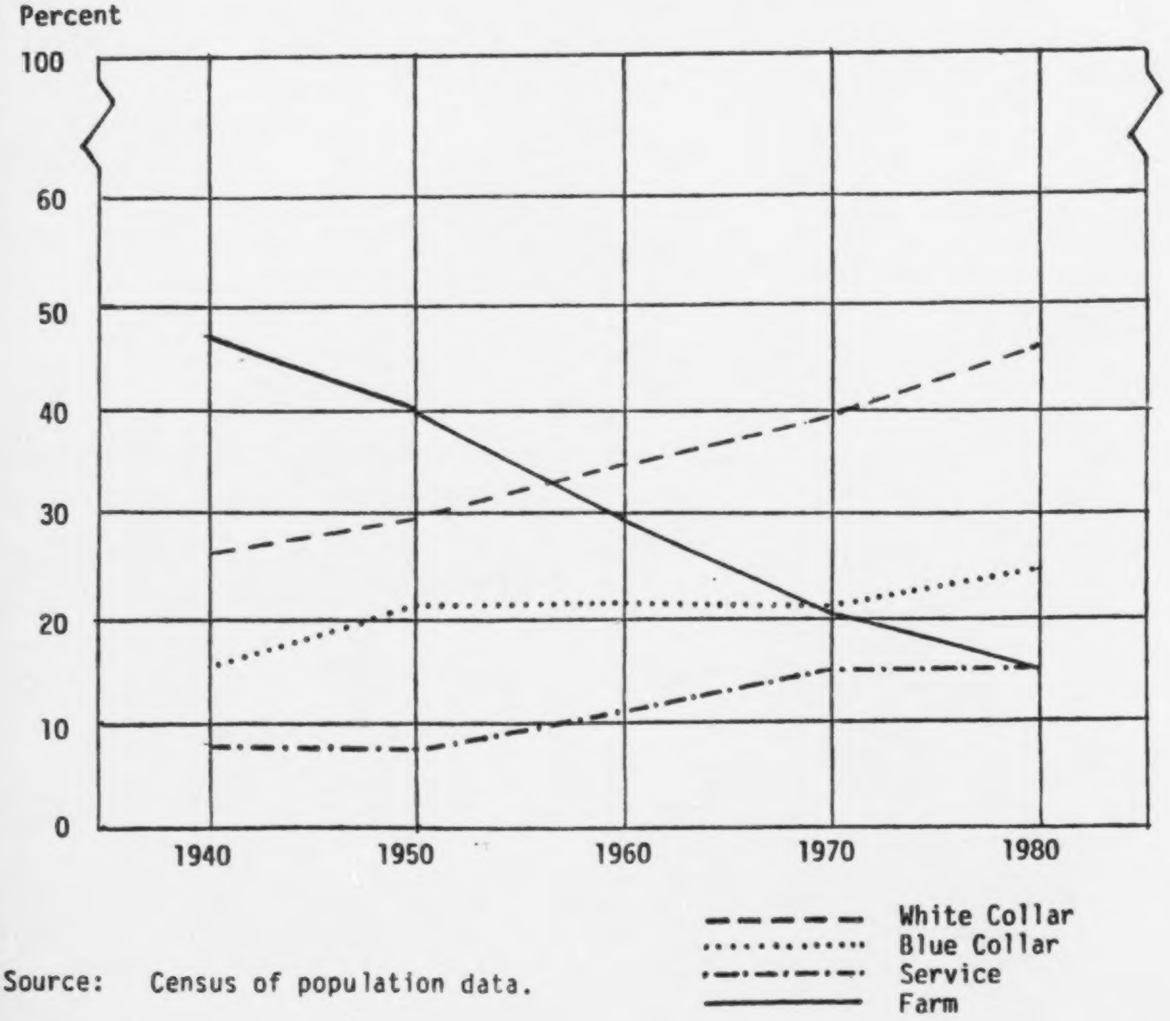
2/ Preliminary Estimate.

IV. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

A. Occupational Distribution

A major shift in occupational employment has occurred in South Dakota during the last several years. A major loss in farm employment has resulted in a shift to other occupations. Unable to assimilate all lost farm workers readily, the state has also witnessed an out-migration. This caused minimal population growth compared to other areas but with the farm population approaching a plateau, out-migration should slow also. The great influx of women into the labor market filled the need for increased employment in service and white collar occupations.

CHART 5
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP



Source: Census of population data.

Continuing the trend detected in previous censuses, female employment increases outstripped their male counterparts. Over the period 1970-1980, female employment increased 39.0 percent with male employment recording a 7.6 percent increase. The combined employment increase was 18.7 percent for the period. As a share of total employment, females comprised 41.2 percent of the 1980 total compared to 35.2 percent in 1970. The 1940 census showed only 18.1 percent of the employed to be female workers.

Although the largest numerical gain for women was in the white collar occupational category, percentage-wise the number of blue collar workers nearly doubled over the last 10-year period with an approximate 95.0 percent increase. In contrast, male employment in blue collar occupations increased in the 30.0 percent range. Percentage gains for white collar workers approximated 50.0 percent for females and 20.0 percent for males. Male employment in service occupations increased 30.0 percent to a lesser increase of 20.0 percent for females. Male employment classified as farm workers decreased substantially but female farm workers showed a surprising increase. Tables 8 and 9,pages 36 and 37, show occupations as a share of total employment and as a share of occupational groupings by sex.

B. OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS - DEMAND

Total employment in South Dakota is projected to average 320,000 in 1984. This figure is still far short of the 324,000 recorded as being employed in 1979 reflecting only a modest recovery from recession.

Nationally, many changes are occurring in the occupational structure of the American labor force. Manufacturing capacity has been eroded by foreign competition. Regardless if the economy improves, many of the jobs lost in such industries as auto, steel, textiles, and other basic industries will be lost forever. Robotics and computer-oriented machines will continue to displace workers as companies invest heavily in such labor saving equipment. Unions, traditionally strong in heavy industry, are on shaky ground and some have been forced to retrench to maintain jobs.

Most economists feel the future is in high technology and service occupations. The immediate future, undoubtedly, holds a great demand for technological occupations, but some feel this field will become saturated at some point in time. The gloomers envision a work force frying hamburgers or cleaning high-rise office buildings. However, the harness makers survived the transition to the automobile and history dictates that innovation and changing needs will stimulate a viable working population.

South Dakota does not have heavy industry so will not feel the effects of automation to any great degree. Most of the manufacturing in South Dakota is by small companies who are more than likely engaged in agricultural related production. An improved economy, therefore, will bring an increased number of so-called blue collar workers to fill positions created by increased production or new plant openings.

For South Dakota, the greatest employment opportunities will lie in the white collar and service occupations. The demand for technical workers in hospitals, nursing homes, laboratories, and other health-related facilities will continue to expand due to the aging population. Employment of educators, managers, and administrators will show only nominal growth with replacement needs providing most of the demand. Employment in sales occupations will call for both expansion and replacement needs but the greatest demand will be for clerical workers. The use of sophisticated office equipment will enable a worker to do more work in less time, but demand in the private sector, especially finance and insurance, will create new jobs.

The employment shift to services will continue. Increased health care will call for more aides and medical assistants. The demand for food service workers will continue to increase as more women enter the labor force adding to two-worker families. Employment in occupations associated with personal and business services will increase. Although monetary contributions to the general economy is not as great as many of the blue and white collar occupations, by the sheer number of service employees it is very significant.

Employment of farmers and farm workers will continue to decline, but at a much lesser rate than previously. The latest census figures show women to be taking a more active role in farm operations. As time goes by more farmers will use personal computers or an agri-business service specialized in their use.

C. OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS - SUPPLY

The principal sources of labor supply are new entrants to the labor force, persons changing vocations or migrating from other labor market areas, and graduates of public and private training institutions who may or may not be new labor market entrants. The following factors to a large degree determine labor supply: population distribution, mobility and access to the work site, training institutions of various types, the attitude of the population regarding working and economic conditions, family structure, and benefits offered rather than monetary rewards. The latter would include such areas as climate, access to recreational and artistic activity, social life of the community, the cost of living expenses, and other items of that nature.

One of the most used sources of labor supply data is the information generated by various Job Service offices. Statistics regarding occupational classifications of job applicants and job openings are aggregated in various Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) tables. By comparing the number of active job applicants to the number of job openings for a particular occupation, it is possible to obtain a ratio of demand to supply and an indication of which occupations are creating the greatest demand. Table 10, page 38, shows the number of job applicants and job openings for selected occupations covering the period October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982. Table 11, page 41, lists occupations with 50 or more active applicants and/or 10 or more unfilled openings.

TABLE 7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE
1980 CENSUS

Civilian Labor Force By Occupational Group	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
			Horizontal Distribution			
Total	312,022	100.0	183,071	58.7	128,951	41.3
White Collar	136,570	100.0	60,091	44.0	76,479	56.0
Blue Collar	79,246	100.0	65,925	83.2	13,321	16.8
Service	46,821	100.0	13,891	29.7	32,930	70.3
Farm	48,124	100.0	42,614	88.6	5,510	11.4
Not Reported	1,261	*	550	*	711	*
			Vertical Distribution			
Total	312,022	100.0	183,071	100.0	128,951	100.0
White Collar	136,570	43.8	60,091	32.8	76,479	59.3
Blue Collar	79,246	25.4	65,925	36.0	13,321	10.3
Service	46,821	15.0	13,891	7.6	32,930	25.5
Farm	48,124	15.4	42,614	23.3	5,510	4.3
Not Reported	1,261	*	550	*	711	*

* Not Significant

SOURCE: 1980 Census EEO File Tape and STF 3A Tape

TABLE 8
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE
1980 CENSUS

	Horizontal Distribution					
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Civilian Labor Force	310,761	100.0	182,521	58.7	128,240	41.3
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	20,745	100.0	14,697	70.8	6,048	29.2
Management Related Professions	5,835	100.0	3,868	66.3	1,967	33.7
Engineers, Architects & Surveyors	1,717	100.0	1,636	95.3	81	4.7
Natural & Mathematical Scientists	1,013	100.0	884	87.3	129	12.7
Physicians & Other Health Practitioners	1,431	100.0	1,338	93.5	93	6.5
Registered Nurses	4,100	100.0	178	4.3	3,922	95.7
Other Health Workers	1,392	100.0	553	39.7	839	60.3
Teachers	14,987	100.0	5,164	34.5	9,823	65.5
Other Professionals	8,474	100.0	5,290	62.4	3,184	37.6
Health Technologists & Technicians	2,764	100.0	327	11.8	2,437	88.2
Engineering & Science Technicians	1,657	100.0	1,361	82.1	296	17.9
Other Technicians	1,698	100.0	1,096	64.5	602	35.5
Sales Workers, Clerical	16,748	100.0	5,532	33.0	11,216	67.0
Sales Workers, Non-Clerical	12,998	100.0	10,321	79.4	2,677	20.6
Administrative Support, Clerical	38,700	100.0	6,573	17.0	32,127	83.0
Administrative Support, Supervisory	2,311	100.0	1,273	55.1	1,038	44.9
Private Household Occupations	2,014	100.0	64	3.2	1,950	96.8
Protective Service Workers	2,860	100.0	2,530	88.5	330	11.5
Other Service Workers	41,947	100.0	11,297	26.9	30,650	73.1
Farm Operators & Laborers	35,063	100.0	32,354	92.3	2,709	7.7
Farm Occupations, Exc. Management	11,195	100.0	8,705	77.8	2,490	22.2
All Related Agric., Forestry,Fishery	1,866	100.0	1,555	83.3	311	16.7
Mechanics & Repairers	11,177	100.0	10,900	97.5	277	2.5
Construction & Trade Workers	14,655	100.0	14,227	97.1	428	2.9
Precision Production Supervisors	3,189	100.0	2,663	83.5	526	16.5
Precision Production & Executive Non-Supervisory	7,239	100.0	5,501	76.0	1,738	24.0
Operators, Fabricators & Inspectors	14,928	100.0	8,011	53.7	6,917	46.3
Transportation & Materials Moving Workers	14,424	100.0	13,597	94.3	827	5.7
Handlers & Labors	13,634	100.0	11,026	80.9	2,608	19.1

SOURCE: 1980 Census, EEO File Tape Based on Census Data

TABLE 9
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE
1980 CENSUS

			Vertical Distribution			
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Civilian Labor Force	310,761	100.0	182,521	100.0	128,240	100.0
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	20,745	6.7	14,697	8.1	6,048	4.7
Management Related Professions	5,835	1.9	3,868	2.1	1,967	1.5
Engineers, Architects & Surveyors	1,717	0.6	1,636	0.9	81	0.1
Natural & Mathematical Scientists	1,013	0.3	884	0.5	129	0.1
Physicians & Other Health Practitioners	1,431	0.5	1,338	0.7	93	0.1
Registered Nurses	4,100	1.3	178	0.1	3,922	3.1
Other Health Workers	1,392	0.4	553	0.3	839	0.7
Teachers	14,987	4.8	5,164	2.8	9,823	7.7
Other Professionals	8,474	2.7	5,290	2.9	3,184	2.5
Health Technologists & Technicians	2,764	0.9	327	0.2	2,437	1.9
Engineering & Science Technicians	1,657	0.5	1,361	0.7	296	0.2
Other Technicians	1,698	0.5	1,096	0.6	602	0.5
Sales Workers, Clerical	16,748	5.4	5,532	3.0	11,216	8.7
Sales Workers, Non-Clerical	12,998	4.2	10,321	5.7	2,677	2.1
Administrative Support, Clerical	38,700	12.5	6,573	3.6	32,127	25.1
Administrative Support, Supervisory	2,311	0.7	1,273	0.7	1,038	0.8
Private Household Occupations	2,014	0.6	64	*	1,950	1.5
Protective Service Workers	2,860	0.9	2,530	1.4	330	0.3
Other Service Workers	41,947	13.5	11,297	6.2	30,650	23.9
Farm Operators & Laborers	35,063	11.3	32,354	17.7	2,709	2.1
Farm Occupations, Exc. Management	11,195	3.6	8,705	4.8	2,490	1.9
All Related Agric., Forestry,Fishery	1,866	0.6	1,555	0.9	311	0.2
Mechanics & Repairers	11,177	3.6	10,900	6.0	277	0.2
Construction & Trade Workers	14,655	4.7	14,227	7.8	428	0.3
Precision Production Supervisors	3,189	1.0	2,663	1.5	526	0.4
Precision Production & Executive Non-Supervisory	7,239	2.3	5,501	3.0	1,738	1.4
Operators, Fabricators & Inspectors	14,928	4.8	8,011	4.4	6,917	5.4
Transportation & Materials Moving Workers	14,424	4.6	13,597	7.4	827	0.6
Handlers & Labors	13,634	4.4	11,026	6.0	2,608	2.0

* Less than 0.05 percent
SOURCE: 1980 Census, EEO File Tape Based on Census Data

TABLE 10
JOB APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE OCTOBER 1, 1981 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Occupational Title	Applicants Registered		Openings Received During Period	Unfilled Openings End of Period	
	Total	Active end Of Period		Total	30 Days or More
Professional, Technical, Managerial					
Electronics Technician	193	62	31	2	0
Counselor	377	128	91	10	5
Nurse, General Duty	187	51	78	20	13
Dental Assistant	110	24	29	0	0
Nurse, Licensed Practical	233	86	44	9	7
Teacher, Secondary School	1,293	316	653	54	42
Teacher, Elementary School	805	195	354	27	18
Accountant	315	107	35	6	0
Manager, Sales	89	25	6	3	2
Public Relations Representative	86	28	4	1	0
Administrative Assistant	384	125	47	8	2
Manager, Office	153	50	26	0	0
Manager, Retail Store	319	99	42	2	1
Manager, Food Service	206	61	48	3	2
Caseworker	139	47	50	15	11
Clerical and Sales					
Legal Secretary	196	49	91	0	0
Secretary	2,334	650	600	30	12
Clerk Typist	496	120	137	8	3
Keypunch Operator	141	48	67	2	0
Clerk, General	1,838	442	567	15	9
Bookkeeper I	956	312	194	8	3
Bookkeeper II	268	87	53	1	0
Cashier I	221	62	33	2	1
Teller	180	51	53	0	0
Cashier II	691	191	190	11	7
Computer Operator	207	64	38	0	0
Accounting Clerk	176	55	39	3	3
Administrative Clerk	1,337	329	386	9	2
Store Clerk	317	97	128	1	0
Receptionist	655	186	159	4	2
Hotel Clerk	158	41	107	0	0
Teacher Aide	413	110	83	2	0
Salesperson, Women's Apparel	92	19	73	7	3
Salesperson, General Mdse.	1,351	387	321	21	12
Salesperson, Stamps or Coins	102	20	29	2	0
Sales Clerk	2,187	506	504	20	9
Sales Clerk, Food	135	36	37	1	0
Driver, Sales Route	213	63	66	5	0

TABLE 10 (continued)
JOB APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE OCTOBER 1, 1981 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

	Applicants Registered		Openings Received During Period	Unfilled Openings End of Period	
Occupational Title	Total	Active end Of Period		Total	30 Days or More
Service					
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	394	87	326	15	8
Waiter/Waitress, Informal	2,341	591	1,056	82	52
Waiter/Waitress, Take out	431	71	242	7	2
Bartender	431	110	174	18	9
Cook, Restaurant	886	214	435	17	4
Cook, Short Order	237	66	109	5	3
Cook, Mess	227	54	106	8	4
Meat Cutter	195	69	27	1	1
Kitchen Helper	1,262	277	473	38	34
Cleaner, Housekeeping	756	195	477	13	5
Cosmetologist	107	17	24	5	2
Nurse Aide	1,520	355	485	20	6
Food Service Worker, Hospital	109	33	110	4	3
Attendant, Child Care	120	30	114	8	4
Nursery School Attendant	173	53	85	4	0
Merchant Patroller	133	41	43	6	1
Police Officer	136	37	29	6	3
Janitor	1,107	282	625	18	9
Machine Trades					
Machinist	206	79	51	0	0
Automobile Mechanic	665	165	148	16	6
Diesel Mechanic	199	48	53	5	4
Benchwork					
Electronics Assembler	632	323	143	0	0
Sewing Machine Operator	217	45	58	2	
Structural Work					
Sheet Metal Worker	92	18	12	0	0
Auto-body Repairer	199	46	59	3	3
Welder, Combination	275	58	24	0	0
Electrician	159	49	20	2	0
Electronics Mechanic	161	44	7	0	0
Painter	178	32	93	2	0
Cement Mason	238	38	35	5	1
Operating Engineer	629	98	37	4	2
Carpenter	1,165	230	180	9	6
Plumber	109	27	30	5	4
Construction Worker	2,042	403	511	16	7
Maint. Repairer, Bldg.	361	113	195	8	5

TABLE 10 (continued)
JOB APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE OCTOBER 1, 1981 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Occupational Title	Applicants Registered		Openings Received During Period	Unfilled Openings End of Period	
	Total	Active end Of Period		Total	30 Days or More
Miscellaneous					
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	882	225	197	10	5
Truck Driver, Heavy	865	187	109	5	3
Truck Driver, Light	305	86	54	4	0
Bus Driver	94	26	76	4	2
Auto-Service-Station Attendant	478	117	104	1	1
Packager, Hand	219	79	191	15	10
Material Handler	1,664	388	4,107	15	4

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96

TABLE 11
ACTIVE APPLICANTS COMPARED TO UNFILLED OPENINGS 1/
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE AS OF 3-31-83

Occupation	Active Applicants Registered (a)	Unfilled Openings (b)	Ratio (a : b)
Professional, Technical, Managerial			
Electronics Technician	75	6	12.5
Counselor	152	9	16.9
Nurse, General Duty	76	13	5.8
Nurse, Licensed Practical	93	3	31.0
Accountant	118	4	29.5
Administrative Assistant	148	5	29.6
Manager, Retail Store	119	4	29.8
Manager, Food Service	63	3	21.0
Caseworker	64	18	3.6
Clerical and Sales			
Secretary	669	47	14.2
Clerk Typist	143	16	8.9
Clerk, General	506	14	36.1
Bookkeeper I	296	11	26.9
Bookkeeper II	87	3	29.0
Cashier I	63	3	21.0
Teller	58	2	29.0
Cashier II	194	3	64.7
Computer Operator	86	2	43.0
Accounting Clerk	65	5	13.0
Administrative Clerk	358	23	15.6
Store Clerk	89	2	44.5
Receptionist	190	8	23.8
Sales Agent, Insurance	15	36	0.4
Salesperson, General	380	21	18.1
Sales Clerk	634	22	28.8
Driver, Sales Route	100	3	33.3
Service			
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	124	6	20.7
Waiter/Waitress, Informal	704	74	9.5
Waiter/Waitress, Take out	113	4	28.3
Bartender	177	14	12.6
Cook, Restaurant	291	23	12.7
Cook, Short Order	81	8	10.1

1/ Includes All Occupations With 50 or More Active Applicants And/Or 10 Or More Unfilled Openings.

* Incalcuable

TABLE 11 (continued)
ACTIVE APPLICANTS COMPARED TO UNFILLED OPENINGS 1/
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE AS OF 3-31-83

Occupation	Active Applicants Registered (a)	Unfilled Openings (b)	Ratio (a : b)
Cook, Mess	74	2	37.0
Meat Cutter	58	0	*
Kitchen Helper	322	12	26.8
Cleaner, Housekeeping	269	20	13.5
Nurse Aide	431	8	53.9
Child Care Attendant	35	12	2.9
Merchant Patroller	61	0	*
Cleaner, Commercial/Institutional	182	4	45.5
Processing			
Laborer	66	3	22.0
Machine Trades			
Machinist	126	1	126.0
Production Machine Tender	59	0	*
Automobile Mechanic	259	7	37.0
Diesel Mechanic	83	1	83.0
Benchwork			
Electronics Assembler	174	11	15.8
Assembler, Electrical Accessories	4	23	0.2
Sewing Machine Operator	138	1	138.0
Structural Work			
Automobile Auto Repairer	73	4	18.3
Welder, Combination	128	0	*
Electrician	88	2	44.0
Electronics Mechanic	62	2	31.0
Painter	81	0	*
Cement Mason	138	1	138.0
Operating Engineer	346	4	86.5
Carpenter	494	7	70.6
Bricklayer	68	1	68.0
Construction Worker	1,478	15	98.5
Maint. Repairer, Bldg.	131	14	9.4

1/ Includes All Occupations With 50 or More Active Applicants And/Or 10 Or More Unfilled Openings.

* Incalcuable

TABLE 11 (continued)
ACTIVE APPLICANTS COMPARED TO UNFILLED OPENINGS 1/
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE AS OF 3-31-83

Occupation	Active Applicants Registered (a)	Unfilled Openings (b)	Ratio (a : b)
Miscellaneous			
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	364	8	45.5
Truck Driver, Heavy	420	4	105.0
Truck Driver, Light	137	3	45.7
Auto-Service-Station Attendant	140	2	70.0
Packager, Hand	93	11	8.5
Material Handler	555	34	16.3

1/ Includes All Occupations With 50 or More Active Applicants And/Or 10 Or More Unfilled Openings.

* Incalcuable

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96

TABLE 12
INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY 1/
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING 9/30/82

	1/ Total	Agr. For.& Fishery	Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. Comm. & Util.	Whse. & Retail Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Estate	Ser- Vices	Public Admin- istra- tion
Total	19,559	999	60	1,265	2,114	580	5,962	574	6,926	3,115
Professional,Tech., Managerial	1,737	10	4	17	50	32	199	32	1,118	291
Clerical	3,096	18	4	46	168	80	921	340	991	677
Sales	1,550	3	0	22	51	35	1,155	61	249	1
Domestic	1,114	7	0	2	3	3	43	13	987	81
Other Services	5,539	30	2	72	69	23	2,404	42	2,231	944
Farming, Forestry, Fishery	2,908	855	1	10	23	2	359	22	800	892
Processing	577	0	5	13	449	15	77	1	14	4
Machine Trades	613	6	3	33	256	19	230	0	62	14
Bench Work	681	2	0	5	569	1	57	2	46	2
Structural	1,874	31	17	960	174	50	142	44	357	177
Motor Freight, Transp.	611	23	12	44	39	203	197	5	78	24
Packaging & Materials Handling	1,094	28	2	57	260	114	402	10	222	41
Other	160	1	10	2	28	5	22	2	57	33

1/ Job Duration Over 3 Days

2/ Subtotals Do Not Add To Total Because Individual May Have Been Placed In More Than One Industry and/or occupation.

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 09.

TABLE 13
AVERAGE PLACEMENT WAGE BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING 9/30/82

	All Industries	Agr. For.& Fishery	Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. Comm. & Util.	Whse. & Retail Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Estate	Ser-Vices	Public Admin-istra-tion
Average Placement Wage	3.93	3.72	6.02	4.76	4.20	4.99	3.56	4.05	3.92	3.77
Professional,Tech., Managerial	6.38	4.81	7.51	6.79	5.33	5.17	4.43	5.22	6.89	6.01
Clerical	3.75	3.57	4.17	3.87	3.80	3.77	3.58	3.96	3.91	3.66
Sales	3.62	3.43	0	4.04	3.99	5.50	3.52	5.23	3.46	4.00
Domestic	3.23	3.40	0	3.55	3.67	4.28	3.28	3.62	3.22	3.03
Other Services	3.36	4.99	4.83	3.89	3.75	3.78	3.15	3.40	3.44	3.54
Farming, Forestry, Fishery	3.84	3.67	3.35	4.14	3.62	3.94	3.56	3.21	4.51	3.40
Processing	4.22	0	7.02	5.48	4.18	3.59	3.78	0	5.88	4.69
Machine Trades	4.69	3.96	5.67	6.60	4.91	5.08	4.18	0	4.60	4.15
Bench Work	3.96	3.68	0	5.95	3.91	3.00	3.83	0	4.36	4.48
Structural	4.65	4.07	5.88	4.95	4.51	7.94	4.23	4.12	4.07	4.22
Motor Freight, Transp.	4.71	3.56	5.50	5.01	5.24	5.43	3.75	4.88	4.18	3.93
Packaging & Materials Handling	4.21	3.94	8.00	4.13	4.22	4.61	4.01	3.76	4.27	4.07
Other	4.78	3.35	6.44	4.06	4.05	4.97	4.45	4.74	5.02	3.96

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 16

TABLE 14
AVERAGE PLACEMENT WAGE BY APPLICANT CHARACTERISITICS
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING 9/30/82

	All Individuals	Minority	Economically Disadvantaged	Veteran	Female
Age	$ 3.93	$ 3.84	$ 3.69	$ 4.48	$ 3.52
15 And Under	3.31	3.43	3.39	0	2.52
16-19	3.48	3.42	3.47	3.76	3.18
20-21	3.87	3.62	3.72	4.17	3.59
22-39	4.35	4.10	3.91	4.49	4.00
40-54	4.37	4.19	4.09	4.67	3.82
55 Yrs. & Over	4.10	3.93	3.76	4.29	3.57
Sex	3.93	3.84	3.69	4.48	3.52
Male	4.18	3.99	3.87	4.50	0
Female	3.52	3.46	3.46	3.96	3.52
Highest School Grade	3.93	3.84	3.69	4.48	3.52
0 - 7	3.27	3.89	3.51	4.66	2.23
8 - 11	3.65	3.64	3.55	4.30	3.08
12	3.98	4.01	3.78	4.44	3.51
Over 12	4.47	4.05	3.91	4.65	4.25
Residence	3.93	3.84	3.69	4.48	3.52
Urban	3.86	3.96	3.76	4.46	3.42
Rural	4.02	3.74	3.64	4.50	3.66
Race/Ethnic	3.93	3.84	3.69	4.48	3.52
White (Not Hispanic)	3.86	0	3.70	4.49	3.40
Black (Not Hispanic)	4.08	4.08	4.26	4.42	3.41
Hispanic	3.78	3.78	3.48	4.20	3.16
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3.84	3.84	3.66	4.19	3.48
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.50	3.50	3.53	3.71	3.37
Eligible Claimant	4.34	4.29	3.92	4.54	3.94
Veteran	4.48	4.20	4.19	4.48	3.96
Disabled	4.61	4.35	3.89	4.61	3.64
Vietnam Era	4.56	4.24	4.36	4.56	4.17
Handicapped	4.07	3.96	3.79	4.45	3.52
Economically Disadvantaged	3.69	3.67	3.69	4.19	3.46
Welfare	3.50	3.56	3.50	3.92	3.49

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 15

V. RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The annual average unemployment rate for 1982 in South Dakota was 5.5 percent with an average of 18,000 persons unemployed. This compares to 5.1 percent the previous year and 4.9 percent in 1980. The 1982 average of 328,000 persons in the civilian labor force showed a dramatic drop from the 335,000 recorded for the previous year. The lower labor force figure reflects, to a large degree, discouraged workers not being counted as part of the labor force. Nationally, the average unemployment rate increased from 7.6 percent in 1981 to 9.7 percent in 1982.

During calendar year 1982, $21,437,095 was paid for state unemployment insurance benefits. There were 15,028 individuals who were paid 187,953 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits. Below is a comparison of state unemployment insurance payments for the years 1981 and 1982.

	1981	1982
Total State UI Benefits Paid	$ 17,896,080	$ 21,437,095
Individuals Paid State UI Benefits	13,454	15,028
Total Weeks of Unemployment Paid	164,128	187,953
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 109.04	$ 114.06
Average Duration of Unemployment	12.2 Weeks	12.5 Weeks
Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 129.00	$ 129.00

The 1983 legislature acted positively and passed legislation that will insure the continued solvency of the South Dakota unemployment insurance trust fund balance. South Dakota has never had to borrow from the federal government to pay benefits. About 20 states currently owe $8 billion and since April 1982, interest will be charged on additional borrowing.

The legislation passed is intended to correct past inequities where employers in certain industries did not contribute their fair share towards the trust fund. Their former employees drew more benefits than the employer had contributed resulting in a negative employer rating account. Negative balance employers will now have rates from 6 to 9 percent (formerly 6.1 to 7.5 percent). Employers with positive balances in their account will have rates ranging from .1 to 3 percent (formerly 0 to 2.7 percent). New employers will have a tax rate of 3.5 percent for the first three years rather than the previous rate of 2.7 percent. In balance, the maximum amount that a claimant may receive in benefits was continued at $129.00 per week, the same as the previous two years. The taxable wage base for each covered employee was raised from $6,000 to $7,000 based on a federal requirement change.

Table 6,pages 30-31 of this report, has projected the average annual unemployment rate to be 5.4 percent in 1983 and decreasing slightly to 5.3 percent in 1984. A positive sign is that the labor force is projected to increase to an average of 333,000 in 1983 and to 338,000 in 1984. Althougn the number of unemployed is projected to remain nearly constant, employment is projected to increase by approximately 10,000 persons.

TABLE 15
NUMBER OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE
(1970 and 1984) 1/

	1970		1984	
	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment
Total Unemployed, All Persons	9,263	3.6%	18,000	5.3%
White Males				
16 Years Old & Over	4,332	2.7%	6,802	3.7%
16-17	691	11.7	974	15.5
18-19	504	7.5	701	9.9
20-24	807	4.6	1,724	7.3
25-34	559	1.9	1,692	3.3
35-44	410	1.3	575	1.7
45-64	1,077	1.9	1,010	1.9
65 Yrs. & Over	284	2.4	126	1.2
White Females				
16 Years Old & Over	3,451	4.0%	5,750	4.3%
16-17	490	12.2	918	16.9
18-19	517	9.0	682	11.3
20-24	716	5.8	1,347	7.0
25-34	372	2.9	1,268	3.4
35-44	485	3.2	748	2.8
45-64	737	2.5	709	2.1
65 Yrs. & Over	134	2.7	78	1.3
Nonwhite Males				
16 Years Old & Over	1,080	22.2%	4,079	41.3%
16-17	43	23.4	131	28.3
18-19	79	23.3	263	33.3
20-24	198	26.6	957	51.8
25-34	289	24.6	1,769	50.9
35-44	220	20.8	589	35.9
45-64	217	17.6	338	21.8
65 Yrs. & Over	34	26.2	32	29.9
Nonwhite Females				
16 Years Old & Over	400	12.8%	1,369	17.3%
16-17	31	21.5	175	33.6
18-19	44	24.7	166	37.6
20-24	89	16.9	384	29.4
25-34	77	11.3	237	11.2
35-44	73	11.3	196	13.0
45-64	83	9.6	208	10.9
65 Yrs. & Over	3	3.1	3	2.3

1/ 1984 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 Census Data.

VI. ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

On October 13, 1982 the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was signed into law. This act replaces the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) which has been in effect since 1973. The new law goes into effect October 1, 1983 and until that time, the regulations of CETA will apply.

The main difference between CETA and JTPA is that many responsibilities formerly carried out by the federal government now have been passed on to the states and local areas. The new program challenges local business leaders to get involved in job training. Seventy cents out of every dollar must be used for training purposes, compared to 20 cents of the CETA dollar.

The Governor and the new Private Industry Council (PIC) for the state jointly decide key issues, such as who will administer the new program, the planning process to be used, and how to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs in South Dakota. Ten of the 18 PIC members are business people, who will now be able to apply their business experience to the task of preparing youth and unskilled adults to enter the labor force. Other important interests represented include community-based organizations, organized labor, public employment, education, rehabilitation, and economic development.

The Governor has also appointed a state Job Training Coordinating Council. One-third of the members are business and industry leaders. This council will plan, coordinate and monitor all employment and training-related plans and make recommendations to the Governor.

The new program will not be a rehash of CETA. They will be new opportunities for private industry and government to work together and do something significant to meet South Dakota's employment and training needs.

Ninety percent of all persons receiving training must be economically disadvantaged. At least 40.0 percent of the funds are reserved to serve youth under age 22. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) recipients will be served on an equitable basis with the goal of reducing welfare rolls.

It is estimated that in 1984 a total of 88,000 persons 14 years of age and over will be classified as being economically disadvantaged, and the number of long-term unemployed, 15 weeks and over, throughout the year will reach 12,800. Persons in these categories are the ones who are candidates for the new job training act.

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The new employment and training programs place emphasis on helping persons who have the most difficulty obtaining employment. In addition to problems associated with income, economically disadvantaged individuals often face other barriers to employability.

Of the 11,460 economically disadvantaged job applicants who registered with South Dakota Job Service during fiscal year 1982, 25.9 percent were welfare recipients. Being on welfare rolls may complicate the job of finding suitable employment. About a third or 32.0 percent of the applicants were of a minority ethnic group, 41.8 percent have not completed their high school education, and 8.8 percent are handicapped.

Projections for calendar year 1984 show an estimate of approximately 120,000 economically disadvantaged individuals in South Dakota. Those persons would account for a 17.3 percent share of the total population. Of the total disadvantaged, it is estimated that 32,000 persons will be under 14 years of age and 18,800 will be over 65 years of age. Those persons most in need of employment and training services, aged 14 through 64 years, comprise 15.8 percent of that population age group. That percentage share varies by population age grouping. The following estimates show the differences between age groups: 14-24 years, 23.6 percent; 25-44 years, 9.0 percent; and 45-64 years, 18.3 percent.

In general terms, an economically disadvantaged individual is defined as a member of a family who received cash welfare payments, or whose income in relation to family size does not exceed poverty levels determined by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) criteria. Below are the latest poverty levels for the Continental United States. Differentiations between farm and non-farm have been eliminated; only one set of income figures apply to all.

Family Size 1/	Continental U.S
1	4,860
2	6,540
3	8,220
4	9,900
5	11,580
6	13,260
7	14,940
8	16,620

1/ For each additional family member over 8 add $1,680.

The South Dakota Department of Labor has identified unemployed, underutilized, and economically disadvantaged persons as groups most in need of employment and training services. Individuals who are school dropouts, members of a minority race, handicapped, veterans, welfare recipients, older workers, displaced homemakers or youth are often singled out as prospective candidates.

Table 17, page 52, details the characteristics of Job Service applicants during fiscal year 1982 and table 18, page 53, details the characteristics of ecomomically disavantaged, minority, veteran, and female applicants.

TABLE 16

ESTIMATED POPULATION GROUPS POTENTIALLY IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1984

		ESTIMATED PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER		
	1984 General Population	Unemployed 15 Weeks Or More	Income Below OMB Poverty Guidelines	Receiving AFDC Or Public Assistance
Total, Statewide	534,640	12,800	88,000	8,550
Sex				
Male	260,640	5,825	39,900	2,700
Female	274,000	6,975	48,100	5,850
Age				
14-19	66,840	4,040	15,600	3,730
20-21	23,070	1,390	5,500	405
22-44	222,830	6,200	25,300	3,830
45-54	61,280	800	11,500	485
55 & Over	160,620	370	30,100	100
Race/Ethnic				
White	504,250	8,565	71,100	5,190
Black	1,540	95	300	25
Hispanic 1/	2,430	120	600	50
American Indian or Alaskan Native	27,530	4,010	16,300	3,240
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,320	130	300	95

1/ Included with Other Races

TABLE 17
CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE - FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Total	%
Sex	69,420	100.0
Male	37,652	54.2
Female	31,768	45.8
Age	69,420	100.0
19 and Under	17,181	24.8
20-21	8,330	12.0
22-39	33,521	48.3
40-54	7,661	11.0
55 and Over	2,727	3.9
Education	69,420	100.0
Less Than High School	18,445	26.6
High School Graduate	28,031	40.4
Post High School	22,944	33.0
Ethnic Group	69,420	100.0
White (Not Hispanic)	58,400	84.1
Black (Not Hispanic)	386	0.6
Hispanic	408	0.6
American Indian & Alaskan Native	7,726	11.1
Asian & Pacific Islander	316	0.5
INA 1/	2,184	3.1
Residence	69,420	100.0
Urban	37,264	53.7
Rural	32,156	46.3
Eligible Claimants	13,987	20.1
Seasonal Farmworker	164	0.2
Migrant Farmworker	92	0.1
Economically Disadvantaged	11,460	16.5
Handicapped	3,142	4.5
Welfare Recipients	2,997	4.3
Veterans	8,684	12.5
Disabled	391	0.6
Vietnam Era	3,919	5.6

1/ Information Not Available

Source: Table 6, South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

TABLE 18
CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED APPLICANT GROUPS
NEW APPLICATIONS AND RENEWALS
SOUTH DAKOTA JOB SERVICE - FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Minority		Economically Disadvantaged		Veterans		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age - Total	8,836	100.0	11,460	100.0	8,684	100.0	31,768	100.0
19 and Under	2,742	31.0	3,899	34.0	91	1.1	8,494	26.7
20 - 21	830	9.4	1,200	10.5	329	3.8	4,021	12.6
22 - 39	3,947	44.7	4,998	43.6	5,197	59.8	14,379	45.3
40 - 54	1,062	12.0	1,081	9.4	2,180	25.1	3,680	11.6
55 & Over	255	2.9	282	2.5	887	10.2	1,194	3.8
Sex								
Male	4,874	55.2	5,143	44.9	8,317	95.8	0	0
Female	3,962	44.8	6,317	55.1	367	4.2	31,768	100.0
Highest School Grade								
Less than High School	4,393	49.7	4,787	41.8	1,486	17.1	7,630	24.0
High School Graduate	2,982	33.8	4,352	38.0	4,322	49.8	12,824	40.4
Post High School	1,461	16.5	2,321	20.2	2,876	33.1	11,314	35.6
Ethnic Group								
White (Not Hispanic)	0	0	7,796	68.0	7,478	86.1	26,750	84.2
Black (Not Hispanic)	386	4.4	94	0.8	74	0.8	146	0.5
Hispanic	408	4.6	182	1.6	52	0.6	119	0.4
American Indian & Alaskan Native	7,726	87.4	3,253	28.4	866	10.0	3,552	11.2
Asian Pacific Islander	316	3.6	104	0.9	7	0.1	145	0.4
INA 1/	0	0	31	0.3	207	2.4	1,056	3.3
Residence								
Urban	3,066	34.7	5,354	46.7	4,794	55.2	17,590	55.4
Rural	5,770	65.3	6,106	53.3	3,890	44.8	14,178	44.6
Eligible Claimant	1,625	18.4	1,013	8.8	2,839	32.7	4,652	14.6
Handicapped	364	4.1	1,012	8.8	922	10.6	955	3.0
Welfare Recipient	861	9.7	2,967	25.9	70	0.8	2,601	8.2

1/ Information Not Available

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 18

VIII. CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED

On the average during calendar year 1982, 4,845 persons received unemployment benefits or were in a waiting period status (insured unemployed). This compares to the 4,142 monthly average in 1981. To be eligible for benefits, persons have to work under covered employment. Covered employment consists of services by workers whose wages and employment must be reported by employers under the state's unemployment insurance laws. Benefit exhaustees, non-covered employees, and new entrants and re-entrants seeking work in the labor market are excluded from this figure.

Constuction was the only industry showing a lower average of claimants in 1982 than the previous year. Claimants previously associated with government remained nearly the same. The largest percentage increase--59.2 percent--was in manufacturing. Durable goods outweighed nondurable goods 79.9 to 30.5 percent. Public utilities/transportation/communication showed a 24.7 percent increase. Wholesale/retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services industries registered increases in the 15.0 percentile range. Table 20, page 56, shows a comparison by years 1975-1982. There is an interesting correlation in unemployment rates by industry between 1982 and 1975, the year a recovery was in progress from the 1974 recession.

The only occupational classifications showing a lesser average number of insured unemployed during 1982 than the previous year were structural work and, with far fewer claimants, farming/fishery/forestry. All other occupational groups showed increases ranging from 6.4 percent in services to 85.6 percent in processing occupations.

During 1982, 54.0 percent of the insured unemployed were between the ages of 25 and 44 years. Those persons 65 years and over accounted for only 0.5 percent. Insured unemployment for those under 25 years of age was slightly higher than for the 45-to-64-year-old age group. For calendar year 1982, females accounted for 34.1 percent of the average insured claimants, up from 32.6 percent in 1981. The ratio of minority claimants was the same for both years--19.3 percent of the total.

The following characteristics were derived from the total number of eligible available claimants during the fiscal year 1982. Veterans accounted for 20.4 percent. Of those, 44.0 percent were Vietnam era veterans and 31.0 percent were under 35 years of age. Urban residents made up 50.6 percent of the total. In educational attainment 20.6 percent had less than a high school education; 51.1 percent completed high school; and 28.3 percent had some post high school education. Handicapped persons made up 4.5 percent of the total eligible. Those who were classified as being economically disadvantaged accounted for 8.9 percent, with 1.1 percent showing welfare status. The tables on the following pages detail additional information as to the characteristics of the insured unemployed.

TABLE 19
CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED
STATEWIDE
ANNUAL MONTHLY AVERAGES

	1982		1981	
	Total	%	Total	%
Age and Sex				
All Claimants	4,845	100.0	4,142	100.0
Under 25 Years of Age	1,137	23.5	1,076	26.0
25-44 Years of Age	2,618	54.0	2,085	50.3
45-64 Years of Age	1,065	22.0	932	22.5
65 Years and Over	25	0.5	49	1.2
Male Claimants	3,192	65.9	2,790	67.4
Under 25 Years of Age	784	16.2	765	18.5
25-44 Years of Age	1,756	36.2	1,416	34.2
45-64 Years of Age	644	13.3	582	14.0
65 Years and Over	8	0.2	27	0.7
Female Claimants	1,653	34.1	1,352	32.6
Under 25 Years of Age	353	7.3	311	7.5
25-44 Years of Age	862	17.8	669	16.2
45-64 Years of Age	421	8.7	350	8.4
65 Years and Over	17	0.3	22	0.5
Race				
White Claimants	3,908	80.7	3,343	80.7
All Other Claimants	937	19.3	799	19.3
Industry				
Mining and Quarrying	198	4.1	76	1.8
Construction	1,149	23.7	1,288	31.1
Manufacturing	1,183	24.4	743	17.9
Durable Goods	777	16.0	432	10.4
Nondurable Goods	406	8.4	311	7.5
Public Utilities/Transportation	207	4.3	166	4.0
Wholesale/Retail Trade	971	20.0	847	20.5
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	81	1.7	70	1.7
Services	816	16.8	714	17.2
All Other	240	5.0	238	5.8
INA	-	-	-	-
Occupation				
Prof./Technical/Managerial	582	12.0	424	10.2
Clerical Sales	723	14.9	630	15.2
Services	464	9.6	436	10.5
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	57	1.2	61	1.5
Processing	180	3.7	97	2.4
Machine Trades	294	6.1	199	4.8
Bench Work	503	10.4	328	7.9
Structural Work	1,439	29.7	1,491	36.0
Miscellaneous	603	12.4	476	11.5
INA	-	-	-	-
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment				
1-4 Weeks Duration	1,444	29.8	1,248	30.1
5-14 Weeks Duration	2,194	45.3	1,834	44.3
15 Weeks and Over	1,207	24.9	1,060	25.6

TABLE 20
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	4,585	3,897	3,910	3,333	3,212	4,537	4,142	4,845
Sex								
Male	2,989	2,350	2,267	1,979	2,002	3,073	2,790	3,192
Female	1,596	1,547	1,643	1,354	1,210	1,464	1,352	1,653
Age								
Under 45	3,319	2,840	2,793	2,402	2,342	3,500	3,161	3,755
Over 45	1,266	1,057	1,117	931	870	1,037	981	1,090
Race								
White	4,237	3,562	3,563	2,936	2,832	3,745	3,343	3,908
Non-White	348	335	347	397	380	792	799	937
Industry								
Mining	92	75	79	57	59	85	76	198
Construction	1,223	999	938	886	1,004	1,314	1,288	1,149
Manufacturing	1,136	695	744	565	489	1,030	743	1,183
Public Util./Trans.	206	168	152	117	140	206	166	207
Wholesale/Retail Trade	996	952	992	693	609	864	847	971
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	81	84	91	72	52	69	70	81
Services	706	762	731	613	547	609	714	816
Government	145	162	183	149	222	254	238	240
INA	-	-	-	181	90	106	-	-
Occupations								
Professional & Managerial	445	439	392	383	345	394	424	582
Clerical & Sales	725	715	695	567	519	651	630	723
Services	636	610	507	434	375	382	436	464
Processing	258	172	156	128	138	172	97	180
Machine Trades	221	136	120	74	81	229	199	294
Bench Work	356	229	326	234	175	394	328	503
Structural Work	1,363	1,114	1,108	1,057	1,152	1,685	1,491	1,439
Miscellaneous	581	482	529	432	412	618	537	660
INA	-	-	77	24	15	12	-	-
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment								
1-2 Weeks	719	497	617	572	547	826	705	849
3-4 Weeks	814	613	565	478	429	604	543	595
5-14 Weeks	2,072	1,881	1,802	1,556	1,506	2,062	1,834	2,194
15 Weeks & Over	980	906	926	727	730	1,045	1,060	1,207

MONTHLY INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY INDUSTRY

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.3
Mining	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.7	7.3
Construction	13.7	9.0	8.8	7.2	7.6	10.4	12.6	13.1
Manufacturing	5.7	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.0	3.8	2.9	4.6
Public Util./Trans.	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Services	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8
Government	*	*	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6

* Prior to 1977 included with services

TABLE 21

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH
SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Total	6,083	6,105	6,015	5,439	3,833	4,751	4,781	4,112	3,918	4,145	4,216	4,740	4,845
Mining & Quarrying	146	142	162	186	121	181	167	189	472	261	151	192	198
Construction	2,366	2,419	2,201	1,726	894	642	473	392	404	527	575	1,166	1,149
Manufacturing	953	1,002	1,051	1,136	775	1,505	1,461	1,146	1,203	1,319	1,416	1,235	1,183
Durable	523	629	636	768	444	1,021	807	766	878	971	1,012	872	777
Nondurable	430	373	415	368	331	484	654	380	325	348	404	363	406
Public Utilities/Transp.	282	248	265	254	209	181	170	157	156	180	169	211	207
Wholesale/Retail Trade	1,116	1,146	1,209	1,095	866	1,009	993	889	718	785	899	923	971
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	77	82	79	74	80	79	85	71	81	93	88	83	81
Services	883	826	810	755	708	885	1,067	985	694	774	712	696	816
Government	260	240	238	213	180	269	365	283	190	206	206	234	240
Prof./Tech./Managerial	530	533	548	474	504	613	725	684	580	644	596	558	582
Clerical Sales	699	725	734	718	662	774	915	794	652	705	698	594	723
Services	433	477	541	450	395	534	620	572	383	391	385	386	464
Farming/Fishery/Forestry	99	106	90	73	40	31	43	31	32	28	32	84	57
Processing	148	177	203	170	121	242	293	215	167	159	119	148	180
Machine Trades	286	294	285	302	217	234	255	254	363	334	356	346	294
Benchwork	381	275	276	410	285	931	641	479	529	609	693	523	503
Structural Work	2,660	2,737	2,582	2,102	1,124	897	780	624	656	792	867	1,450	1,439
Miscellaneous	847	781	756	740	485	495	509	459	556	483	470	651	603
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE													
All Industries	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3
Mining & Quarrying	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.9	4.5	6.7	6.2	7.0	17.5	9.7	5.6	7.1	7.3
Construction	27.0	27.6	25.2	19.7	10.2	7.3	5.4	4.5	4.6	6.0	6.6	13.3	13.1
Manufacturing	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.0	5.9	5.7	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.8	4.6
Public Utilities/Transp.	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8
Wholesale/Retail Trade	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Services	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8
Govt. and Other	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6

TABLE 21 (Continued)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER DURING SURVEY WEEK EACH MONTH

SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
All Claimants	6,083	6,105	6,015	5,439	3,833	4,751	4,781	4,112	3,918	4,145	4,216	4,470	4,845
1-4 Weeks Duration	2,124	1,588	1,342	1,523	931	1,734	1,747	1,172	1,113	1,385	1,393	1,279	1,444
5-14 Weeks Duration	2,985	3,420	3,053	2,054	1,588	1,866	2,013	2,004	1,874	1,705	1,696	2,066	2,194
15 Weeks & Over Duration	974	1,097	1,620	1,862	1,314	1,151	1,021	936	931	1,055	1,127	1,395	1,207
Men Claimants	4,594	4,734	4,549	4,031	2,564	2,524	2,499	2,187	2,432	2,455	2,475	3,265	3,192
1-4 Weeks Duration	1,607	1,193	935	1,069	594	820	899	714	736	866	847	996	940
5-14 Weeks Duration	2,334	2,787	2,423	1,502	1,032	949	992	926	1,187	981	1,007	1,381	1,458
15 Weeks & Over Duration	653	754	1,191	1,460	938	755	608	547	509	608	621	888	794
Women Claimants	1,489	1,371	1,466	1,408	1,269	2,227	2,282	1,925	1,486	1,690	1,741	1,475	1,653
1-4 Weeks Duration	517	395	407	454	337	914	848	458	377	519	546	283	504
5-14 Weeks Duration	651	633	630	552	556	917	1,021	1,078	687	724	689	685	736
15 Weeks & Over Duration	321	343	429	402	376	396	413	389	422	447	506	507	413
All Claimants	6,083	6,105	6,015	5,439	3,833	4,751	4,781	4,112	3,918	4,145	4,216	4,740	4,845
Under 25 Years of Age	1,388	1,428	1,383	1,274	948	1,152	1,085	909	899	987	1,012	1,183	1,137
25-44 Years of Age	3,310	3,332	3,257	2,945	1,958	2,505	2,573	2,210	2,146	2,308	2,311	2,556	2,618
45-64 Years of Age	1,355	1,318	1,350	1,197	905	1,070	1,084	958	851	834	871	983	1,065
65 Years and Over	30	27	25	23	22	24	39	35	22	16	22	18	25
Men Claimants	4,594	4,734	4,549	4,031	2,564	2,524	2,499	2,187	2,432	2,455	2,475	3,265	3,192
Under 25 Years of Age	1,068	1,166	1,092	961	653	650	623	531	594	605	628	833	784
25-44 Years of Age	2,533	2,584	2,515	2,228	1,327	1,369	1,394	1,212	1,345	1,389	1,382	1,797	1,756
45-64 Years of Age	976	969	930	833	574	500	473	439	490	459	461	627	644
65 Years and Over	17	15	12	9	10	5	9	5	3	2	4	8	8
Women Claimants	1,489	1,371	1,466	1,408	1,269	2,227	2,282	1,925	1,486	1,690	1,741	1,475	1,652
Under 25 Years of Age	320	262	291	313	295	502	462	378	305	382	384	350	353
25-44 Years of Age	777	748	742	717	631	1,136	1,179	998	801	919	929	759	862
45-64 Years of Age	379	349	420	364	331	570	611	519	361	375	410	356	421
65 Years and Over	13	12	13	14	12	19	30	30	19	14	18	10	17
White Claimants	5,043	5,091	4,998	4,499	3,079	3,874	3,755	3,147	3,122	3,039	3,359	3,886	3,908
All Other Claimants	1,040	1,014	1,017	940	754	877	1,026	965	796	1,106	857	854	937

IX. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Barriers to employment for any South Dakotan often stem from a lack of basic resources necessary to be able to compete with the rest of the labor force, both in getting a job and retaining that job. Lack of education and lack of transportation generally are accepted as potential barriers to employment for many of the persons who are economically disadvantaged.

Of the 11,460 economically disadvantaged persons who actually wanted jobs and who applied for employment at Job Service offices during fiscal year 1982, 41.8 percent did not have a high school diploma. Only 20.2 percent had attended school beyond the high school level. Lack of education limits any applicant's ability to compete for many job opportunities on an equal basis with those who have an education. Employers usually look to a work history or other proof of ability to learn, particularly when they are seeking to fill a job opening which requires technical, managerial or professional skills.

Of these 11,460, 53.3 percent--more than half--were rural residents. Living in a remote rural area in South Dakota places an economically disadvantaged person away from the source of most job opportunities. Getting to and from work locations becomes a major problem. Economically disadvantaged persons usually are not able to provide their own transportation, and public transportation in the remote rural areas of South Dakota is almost nonexistent. A large portion of the state's American Indian population who live on reservations lack adequate transportation, as well as adequate job opportunities in business and industry. During fiscal year 1982, 28.4 percent of Job Service applicants who were economically disadvantaged were American Indians.

Attitudinal barriers to employment for economically disadvantaged persons are most difficult to substantiate because they are based on attitudes or feelings. Some persons may feel they are labeled as "poor" or "being on welfare" and that even the term "economically disadvantaged" is a stigma. Others may feel that discrimination accompanies just being a member of a minority race. Motivation to work is also considered a basic resource needed to compete in a work world. Lack of motivation or incentive to work on the part of a job applicant can also become an attitudinal barrier to employment.

It is estimated (table 15, page 48) that in 1984 the average rate of unemployment for non-white persons 16 years and over could be as high as 41.3 percent for males and 17.3 percent for females. Also from projections (table 16, page 51) it is estimated that in 1984 nonwhite persons will make up 5.7 percent of the population 14 years of age and older. The percentage of economically disadvantaged persons 14 years of age and older is projected to be 16.5 percent.

South Dakota Job Service offices are placing additional emphasis on helping economically disadvantaged job seekers realize the importance of job seeking skills. The disadvantaged, in many cases, lack those qualities that are necessary for a successful job interview. Proper dress and appearance, the ability to complete an application correctly, well written resumes, using the telephone constructively, proper attitude at an in-person interview--these are a few of the factors that influence employers in their hiring practice.

X. SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY)

The Sioux Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) has the same boundaries as Minnehaha County. The 1980 population count of Minnehaha County was 109,435--a 14.9 percent increase over the 1970 figure. Encompassing 810 square miles, the population density of 135 persons per square mile far outdistances any other section of the state. The 1980 minority population accounted for 1.9 percent of the total. There were 91.6 males for every 100 females in the county. The city of Sioux Falls with a resident count of 81,343 persons accounts for 74.3 percent of the MSA population. Sioux Falls proper has a ratio of 87.7 males to every 100 females, well below the county average.

The MSA is a blend of urban and rural life-styles. Sioux Falls city is the center of economic activity for the MSA and for a wide area outside the county. Sioux Falls is fortunately located at the junction of two interstate highways, I29 and I90. In addition, three primary highways traverse the city. All transportation services including airline, rail, trucking, and bus service are adequately provided.

The population growth of the MSA has been consistent and this trend is expected to continue. The economic base of the MSA encourages younger persons to remain in the area and also attracts in-migration. The labor force participation rate is considerably higher than statewide. The female participation rate is particularly higher than the statewide average as many of the larger employers in the MSA have a female-oriented work force.

It is estimated by 1984 nearly two-thirds of the women in the MSA will be working or looking for work. Approximately 46.5 percent of the labor force will be females. While many women work because of financial necessity, many work because of a desire to lead what they believe to be a more productive life.

Tables 25 and 26, pages 64-65, give an occupational breakdown of the labor force as of the 1980 census date by sex. Table 25 shows the percentage each sex contributes to an occupation and table 26 shows that contribution as a percentage of the male and female labor force. Although progress has been made by women making inroads to the so-called traditional male occupations, a wide variation still exists in the composition of varying occupations.

The 1982 average unemployment rate for the MSA was 4.8 percent. This rate is expected to hold steady through 1984. Table 30, page 69, shows that services and finance/insurance/real estate employment increases were the factor in keeping the rate below the state average.

Table 28, page 67, details the characteristics of applicants who registered with the Sioux Falls Job Service office during fiscal year 1982. All unemployed persons are candidates for employment service but special attention is given to youth, minorities, handicapped, veterans, and economically disadvantaged persons.

TABLE 22
AGE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION BY SEX
SIOUX FALLS MSA

	1970	1980	1970-1980 % Of Change	Estimated 7-1-84	1980-1984 % Of Change
Total Population	95,209	109,435	14.9	115,000	5.1
Total Males	45,541	52,321	14.9	54,793	4.7
Age Groups					
0-4	4,058	4,442	9.5	4,710	6.0
5-9	5,432	4,121	-24.1	4,381	6.3
10-14	5,256	4,254	-19.1	4,127	-3.0
15-19	4,752	5,059	6.5	4,419	-12.7
20-24	3,084	5,403	75.2	4,906	-9.2
25-29	2,821	5,210	84.7	5,422	4.1
30-34	2,391	4,370	82.8	5,101	16.7
35-44	5,189	5,520	6.4	6,921	25.4
45-54	5,077	4,981	-1.9	4,934	-0.9
55-59	1,867	2,415	29.4	2,502	3.6
60-64	1,667	2,074	24.4	2,200	6.1
65-74	2,407	2,711	12.6	3,202	18.1
75+	1,540	1,761	14.4	1,968	11.8
Total Females	49,668	57,114	15.0	60,207	5.4
Age Groups					
0-4	4,013	4,280	6.7	4,648	8.6
5-9	5,322	4,078	-23.4	4,437	8.8
10-14	5,081	4,172	-17.9	4,456	6.8
15-19	5,281	5,684	7.6	4,484	-21.1
20-24	4,261	6,404	50.3	4,895	-23.6
25-29	3,120	5,394	72.9	5,963	10.5
30-34	2,577	4,229	64.1	5,287	25.0
35-44	5,224	5,739	9.9	7,069	23.2
45-54	5,038	5,103	1.3	5,324	4.3
55-59	2,183	2,556	17.1	2,631	2.9
60-64	1,983	2,351	18.6	2,526	7.4
65-74	3,344	3,681	10.1	4,394	19.4
75+	2,241	3,443	53.6	4,093	18.9

TABLE 23
SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

		Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unem-ployment	Unemployment Rate Unadjusted
1982	January	61,640	58,189	3,451	5.6
	February	61,601	58,126	3,475	5.6
	March	62,354	58,913	3,441	5.5
	April	62,278	59,195	3,083	5.0
	May	62,468	59,834	2,634	4.2
	June	64,866	61,196	3,670	5.7
	July	63,523	60,828	2,695	4.2
	August	63,047	60,476	2,571	4.1
	September	63,629	60,865	2,764	4.3
	October	63,522	60,696	2,826	4.4
	November	63,626	60,715	2,911	4.6
	December	63,066	60,029	3,037	4.8
	Average	62,969	59,922	3,047	4.8
1981	January	62,491	58,752	3,739	6.0
	February	62,552	58,834	3,718	5.9
	March	63,151	59,645	3,506	5.6
	April	62,963	60,051	2,912	4.6
	May	63,653	60,716	2,937	4.6
	June	65,098	61,921	3,177	4.9
	July	63,852	60,871	2,981	4.7
	August	63,317	60,684	2,633	4.2
	September	63,599	60,779	2,820	4.4
	October	64,149	61,312	2,837	4.4
	November	64,376	60,554	3,822	5.9
	December	63,868	60,584	3,284	5.1
	Average	63,589	60,392	3,197	5.0
1980	January	62,247	59,303	2,944	4.7
	February	61,757	58,972	2,785	4.5
	March	62,517	59,583	2,934	4.7
	April	62,703	59,670	3,033	4.8
	May	63,166	60,071	3,095	4.9
	June	64,282	60,974	3,308	5.1
	July	62,943	59,753	3,190	5.1
	August	62,541	59,748	2,793	4.5
	September	62,737	59,685	3,052	4.9
	October	63,529	60,718	2,811	4.4
	November	63,743	60,709	3,034	4.8
	December	64,281	60,877	3,404	5.3
	Average	63,037	60,005	3,032	4.8

TABLE 24
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE, SEX AND RACE [1]
SIOUX FALLS MSA

	1970			1984		
	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Participation	Population	Number In Labor Force	Labor Force Participation
Total All Persons	63,846	38,649	60.5	86,460	62,944	72.8
Total White Males 16 Years Old & Over	29,343	23,178	79.0	39,833	33,260	83.5
16-17	2,160	991	45.9	1,596	1,122	70.3
18-19	1,442	967	67.1	1,799	1,378	76.6
20-24	3,036	2,500	82.3	4,782	4,414	92.3
25-34	5,108	4,930	96.5	10,260	10,055	98.0
35-44	5,140	4,947	96.2	6,699	6,565	98.0
45-64	8,528	7,724	90.6	9,536	8,549	89.6
65 Yrs. & Over	3,929	1,119	28.5	5,161	1,177	22.8
Total White Females 16 Years Old & Over	33,865	15,131	44.7	45,135	28,950	64.1
16-17	1,942	768	39.5	1,602	1,351	84.3
18-19	2,190	1,227	56.0	1,880	1,369	72.8
20-24	4,230	2,710	64.1	4,811	4,198	87.3
25-34	5,636	2,603	46.2	11,042	9,262	83.9
35-44	5,183	2,541	49.0	6,964	5,609	80.5
45-64	9,118	4,636	50.8	10,377	6,278	60.5
65 Yrs. & Over	5,566	646	11.6	8,459	883	10.4
Total Nonwhite Males 16 Years Old & Over	359	194	54.0	857	389	45.4
16-17	30	15	50.0	72	43	59.7
18-19	27	11	40.7	67	16	23.9
20-24	48	12	25.0	124	19	15.3
25-34	104	51	49.0	263	122	46.4
35-44	49	25	51.0	222	113	50.9
45-64	83	69	83.1	100	72	72.0
65 Yrs. & Over	18	11	61.1	9	4	44.4
Total Nonwhite Females 16 Years Old & Over	279	146	52.3	635	345	54.3
16-17	19	10	52.6	57	43	75.4
18-19	22	17	77.3	49	13	26.5
20-24	31	21	67.7	84	60	71.4
25-34	61	22	36.1	208	71	34.1
35-44	41	36	87.8	105	94	89.5
45-64	86	40	46.5	104	64	61.5
65 Yrs. & Over	19	0	0	28	0	0

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[1] 1984 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 Census Data.

TABLE 25
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
MINNEHAHA COUNTY (Sioux Falls MSA)
1980 CENSUS

		Horizontal Distribution				
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1980 Civilian Labor Force	55,642	100.0	30,979	55.7	24,663	44.3
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	4,514	100.0	3,338	73.9	1,176	26.1
Management Related Professions	1,481	100.0	1,062	71.7	419	28.3
Engineers, Architects & Surveyors	399	100.0	385	96.5	14	3.5
Natural & Mathematical Scientists	130	100.0	104	80.0	26	20.0
Physicians & Other Health Practitioners	342	100.0	331	96.8	11	3.2
Registered Nurses	1,183	100.0	50	4.2	1,133	95.8
Other Health Workers	354	100.0	129	36.4	225	63.6
Teachers	2,052	100.0	656	32.0	1,396	68.0
Other Professionals	1,559	100.0	983	63.1	576	36.9
Health Technologists & Technicians	837	100.0	86	10.3	751	89.7
Engineering & Science Technicians	337	100.0	279	82.8	58	17.2
Other Technicians	343	100.0	257	74.9	86	25.1
Sales Workers, Clerical	3,760	100.0	1,378	36.6	2,382	63.4
Sales Workers, Non-Clerical	3,028	100.0	2,437	80.5	591	19.5
Administrative Support, Clerical	8,755	100.0	1,663	19.0	7,092	81.0
Administrative Support, Supervisory	662	100.0	395	59.7	267	40.3
Private Household Occupations	296	100.0	11	3.7	285	96.3
Protective Service Workers	655	100.0	582	88.9	73	11.1
Other Service Workers	7,191	100.0	2,231	31.0	4,960	69.0
Farm Operators & Laborers	1,210	100.0	1,081	89.3	129	10.7
Farm Occupations, Exc. Management	413	100.0	319	77.2	94	22.8
All Related Agric., Forestry,Fishery	179	100.0	139	77.7	40	22.3
Mechanics & Repairers	2,034	100.0	1,942	95.5	92	4.5
Construction & Trade Workers	2,573	100.0	2,499	97.1	74	2.9
Precision Production Supervisors	798	100.0	669	83.8	129	16.2
Precision Production & Executive Non-Supervisory	1,573	100.0	1,234	78.4	339	21.6
Operators, Fabricators & Inspectors	3,299	100.0	1,903	57.7	1,396	42.3
Transportation & Materials Moving Workers	2,623	100.0	2,430	92.6	193	7.4
Handlers & Labors	3,062	100.0	2,406	78.6	656	21.4

SOURCE: 1980 Census, EEO File Tape Based on Census Date

TABLE 26
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
MINNEHAHA COUNTY (Sioux Falls MSA)
1980 CENSUS

		Vertical Distribution				
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
1980 Civilian Labor Force	55,642	100.0	30,979	100.0	24,663	100.0
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	4,514	8.1	3,338	10.8	1,176	4.8
Management Related Professions	1,481	2.7	1,062	3.4	419	1.7
Engineers, Architects & Surveyors	399	0.7	385	1.2	14	0.1
Natural & Mathematical Scientists	130	0.2	104	0.3	26	0.1
Physicians & Other Health Practitioners	342	0.6	331	1.1	11	*
Registered Nurses	1,183	2.1	50	0.2	1,133	4.6
Other Health Workers	354	0.6	129	0.4	225	0.9
Teachers	2,052	3.7	656	2.1	1,396	5.7
Other Professionals	1,559	2.8	983	3.2	576	2.3
Health Technologists & Technicians	837	1.5	86	0.3	751	3.0
Engineering & Science Technicians	337	0.6	279	0.9	58	0.2
Other Technicians	343	0.6	257	0.8	86	0.3
Sales Workers, Clerical	3,760	6.8	1,378	4.4	2,382	9.7
Sales Workers, Non-Clerical	3,028	5.4	2,437	7.9	591	2.4
Administrative Support, Clerical	8,755	15.7	1,663	5.4	7,092	28.8
Administrative Support, Supervisory	662	1.2	395	1.3	267	1.1
Private Household Occupations	296	0.5	11	*	285	1.2
Protective Service Workers	655	1.2	582	1.9	73	0.3
Other Service Workers	7,191	12.9	2,231	7.2	4,960	20.1
Farm Operators & Laborers	1,210	2.2	1,081	3.5	129	0.5
Farm Occupations, Exc. Management	413	0.7	319	1.0	94	0.4
All Related Agric., Forestry,Fishery	179	0.3	139	0.4	40	0.2
Mechanics & Repairers	2,034	3.7	1,942	6.3	92	0.4
Construction & Trade Workers	2,573	4.6	2,499	8.1	74	0.3
Precision Production Supervisors	798	1.4	669	2.2	129	0.5
Precision Production & Executive Non-Supervisory	1,573	2.8	1,234	4.0	339	1.4
Operators, Fabricators & Inspectors	3,299	5.9	1,903	6.1	1,396	5.7
Transportation & Materials Moving Workers	2,623	4.7	2,430	7.8	193	0.8
Handlers & Labors	3,062	5.5	2,406	7.8	656	2.7

* Less Than 0.05 Percent

SOURCE: 1980 Census, EEO File Tape Based on Census Date

TABLE 27

NUMBER OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

SIOUX FALLS MSA

1970 and 1984 1/

	1970		1984	
	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment
Total Unemployed; All Persons	1,625	4.2%	3,020	4.8
Total Males				
16 Years Old & Over	845	3.6	1,532	4.6
16-17	207	20.6	301	25.8
18-19	103	10.5	176	12.6
20-24	120	4.8	281	6.3
25-34	133	2.7	445	4.4
35-44	95	1.9	152	2.3
45-64	154	2.0	161	1.9
65 Yrs. & Over	33	2.9	16	1.4
Total Females				
16 Years Old & Over	780	5.1	1,488	5.1
16-17	169	21.7	396	28.4
18-19	92	7.4	119	8.6
20-24	186	6.8	334	7.8
25-34	62	2.4	243	2.6
35-44	116	4.5	229	4.0
45-64	147	3.1	162	2.6
65 Yrs. & Over	8	1.2	5	0.6

1/ 1984 data is obtained by applying updated National CPS ratios to 1970 Census Data.

TABLE 28
CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS
SIOUX FALLS JOB SERVICE - FISCAL YEAR 1982

	Total	%
Sex	14,828	100.0
Male	8,257	55.7
Female	6,571	44.3
Age	14,828	100.0
19 and Under	2,753	18.6
20-21	1,880	12.7
22-39	7,896	53.2
49-54	1,731	11.7
55 and Over	568	3.8
Education	14,828	100.0
Less Than High School	2,951	19.9
High School Graduate	6,394	43.1
Post High School	5,483	37.0
Ethnic Group	14,828	100.0
White (Not Hispanic)	14,171	95.6
Black (Not Hispanic)	103	0.7
Hispanic	70	0.5
American Indian & Alaskan Native	352	2.4
Asian & Pacific Islander	81	0.5
INA 1/	51	0.3
Residence	14,828	100.0
Urban	10,710	72.2
Rural	4,118	27.8
Eligible Claimant	3,469	23.4
Seasonal Farmworker	42	0.3
Migrant Farmworker	35	0.2
Economically Disadvantaged	1,929	13.0
Handicapped	794	5.4
Welfare Recipients	567	3.8
Veterans	2,206	14.9
Disabled	140	0.9
Vietnam ERA	1,099	7.4

1/ Information Not Available

Source: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 06.

TABLE 29

INDIVIDUALS PLACED BY INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY 1/

SIOUX FALLS JOB SERVICE OFFICE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING 9/30/82

	1/ Total	Agr. For.& Fishery	Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. Comm. & Util.	Whse. & Retail Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Estate	Ser-Vices	Public Admin-istra-tion
Total	2,699	54	7	186	345	103	1,059	194	757	199
Professional,Tech., Managerial	160	2	0	6	8	3	36	7	77	21
Clerical	622	5	0	5	40	17	215	152	175	52
Sales	411	0	0	5	14	11	325	19	47	0
Domestic	124	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	108	0
Other Services	627	0	0	2	7	7	281	1	273	73
Farming, Forestry, Fishery	94	45	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	41
Processing	44	0	0	3	28	0	6	1	5	1
Machine Trades	122	0	3	16	31	7	61	0	8	0
Bench Work	157	0	0	2	134	0	14	0	7	1
Structural	262	0	3	133	46	14	33	8	33	3
Motor Freight, Transp.	124	2	0	8	10	41	44	3	17	3
Packaging & Materials Handling	107	0	1	6	29	3	49	0	19	2
Other	14	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	2

1/ Job Duration Over 3 Days

2/ Subtotals Do Not Add To Total Because Individual May Have Been Placed In More Than One Industry and/or occupation.

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 09.

TABLE 30
AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY
SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY)

	1981	1/ 1982	Change	%
Total	54,320	54,140	-180	-0.3
Manufacturing	7,710	7,680	-30	-0.4
Nonmanufacturing	46,610	46,460	-150	-0.3
Construction & Mining	2,630	2,040	-590	-22.4
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	4,810	4,630	-180	-3.7
Trade	16,270	15,220	-1,050	-6.5
Wholesale	5,100	4,700	-400	-7.8
Retail	11,170	10,520	-650	-5.8
Finance/Insurance & Real Estate	3,310	3,940	630	19.0
Services	12-890	14,050	1,160	9.0
Government	6,700	6,580	-120	-1.8

1/ Preliminary Estimate

GLOSSARY

APPLICANT: A person who contacts a local Job Service Office to seek employment or obtain employability development services.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total sample worker hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS: The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an establishment payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF): All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973 (CETA): It is the purpose of this Act to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons and to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities. This Act will be in effect until 9/30/83 when the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) will replace it.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT) 1977, first published in 1939, makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U.S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations. The standardization of job titles and the accompanying definitions of job duties provide a unique tool for the many users of occupational information.

DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: Federal criteria used in identifying a disadvantaged individual are (1) a member of a poor family, (2) unemployed, underemployed or hindered from seeking work and (3) meets one or more of the following requirements: school dropout, minority member, under 22 years of age, over 44 years of age, handicapped or an ex-offender.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS: Persons, mostly women, teenagers and minorities, not included in the unemployment count and not actively seeking work because they believe none is available, or lack the skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

DURABLE GOODS, also known as "hard goods", refer to manufacturing or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and non-electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. See also NONDURABLE GOODS.

EMPLOYMENT as used in labor market statistics and analysis is expressed as a number which comprises the sum of those persons (a) who during a given survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEMS (ESARS): Reports based on data compiled from South Dakota local Job Service office applications, job orders and office operations. Reports are prepared by the state for local offices, districts and regions.

INDUSTRY as used in the compilation of economic statistics describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA): It is the purpose of this Act to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment.

LABOR FORCE TOTAL: All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute. It consists of both the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE and the armed forces. See WORK FORCE also.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE is the proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR SUPPLY: The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR TURNOVER when applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry or area, refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA): A metropolitan statistical area is a geographic area with a large nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Under the revised standards effective June 30, 1983, an area qualifies for recognition as a MSA in one of two ways: if there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metroplitan population of at least 100,000. In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA may include additional counties which have close economic and social ties to the central county.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

NONDURABLE GOODS, also known as "soft goods," refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT).

PER CAPITA INCOME: A measure of income by unit of population (per person).

$$\frac{\text{Personal Income}}{\text{Population of Area}} = \text{Per Capita Income.}$$

Also see PERSONAL INCOME

PERSONAL INCOME: Income received from all sources minus contributions to social insurance, retirement plans and social security. Also see PER CAPITA INCOME.

POOR PERSON: A poor person is defined as a member of a family who receives welfare payments or whose adjusted cash income is below the poverty level as determined by size of family and area of residence. These Federal guidelines are periodically revised by the Department of Labor.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS are statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying changes in trends. For this reason unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis, compensating for such influences as the summer closing of the schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, seasonal style changes, and the like. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month-to-month changes in joblessness.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES are terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly. Each has a separate and distinct meaning.

a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS refer to the category of jobs performed in and around private households; serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments; and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war. All industries employ workers in service classifications. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, and housecleaners.

b. SERVICE INDUSTRIES refer to establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business and government establishments, and other organizations. Hotels and other lodging places; establishments providing personal, business repair, and amusement services; health, legal engineering, and other professional services; educational institutions; membership organizations, and other miscellaneous services, are included.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC): The SIC covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes it possible to classify establishments according to type of activity and may be classified according to 2, 3, or 4 digit basis, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

UNDEREMPLOYED is a term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of capability. This includes persons employed part-time but who would work full-time if full-time work were available. The terms of underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED is defined as persons in the labor force 16 years old and over who did not work during the reference period, (i.e., the week including the 12th of the month), but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last 4 weeks and who were available for work during the reference week. Also included were those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

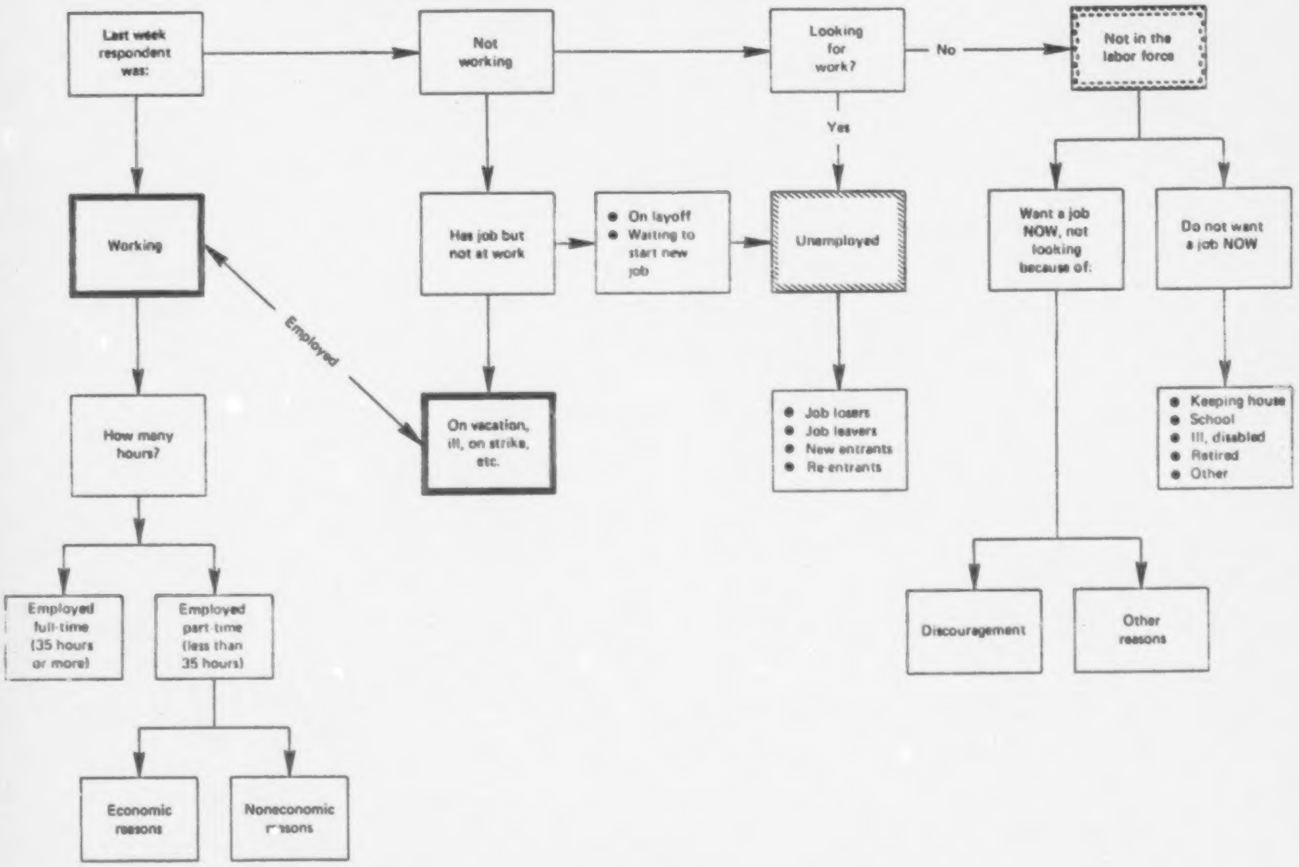
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Unemployment Insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if the worker becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force, the result expressed as a percentage referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate." This rate usually is statistically modified to yield a "seasonal adjusted unemployment rate." See SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS.

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service Office that have not been filled within a specific period of time.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE


Last week respondent was:
Not working
Looking for work?
No
Not in the labor force
Yes
Working
Has job but not at work
● On layoff
● Waiting to start new job
Unemployed
Want a job NOW, not looking because of:
Do not want a job NOW
Employed
How many hours?
On vacation, ill, on strike, etc.
● Job losers
● Job leavers
● New entrants
● Re-entrants
● Keeping house
● School
● Ill, disabled
● Retired
● Other
Employed full-time (35 hours or more)
Employed part-time (less than 35 hours)
Discouragement
Other reasons
Economic reasons
Noneconomic reasons

DEFINITIONS

Employed █	– Employed persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise; (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.
Unemployed ▨	– Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.
Not in the labor force ⁘	– Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

APPENDIX

SOUTH DAKOTA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

		Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force Unadjusted
1982	January	309,700	290,200	19,500	6.3
	February	311,300	292,100	19,200	6.2
	March	318,300	298,900	19,400	6.1
	April	327,200	309,100	18,100	5.5
	May	332,900	316,500	16,400	4.9
	June	347,800	328,100	19,700	5.7
	July	343,100	325,200	17,900	5.2
	August	340,600	324,300	16,300	4.8
	September	336,800	320,400	16,400	4.9
	October	331,200	314,100	17,100	5.2
	November	321,000	303,900	17,100	5.3
	December	315,900	297,100	18,800	6.0
	Average	328,000	310,000	18,000	5.5
1981	January	317,300	297,200	20,100	6.3
	February	319,400	299,300	20,100	6.3
	March	326,000	307,100	18,900	5.8
	April	333,000	317,700	15,300	4.6
	May	340,400	325,000	15,400	4.5
	June	354,500	336,500	18,000	5.1
	July	351,000	335,100	16,800	4.8
	August	349,100	334,100	15,000	4.3
	September	342,000	328,200	13,800	4.0
	October	336,200	321,300	14,900	4.4
	November	326,900	309,000	17,900	5.5
	December	323,200	305,300	17,900	5.5
	Average	335,000	318,000	17,000	5.1
1980	January	315,600	299,800	15,800	5.0
	February	318,200	302,800	15,400	4.8
	March	324,300	308,700	15,600	4.8
	April	333,300	318,100	15,200	4.5
	May	341,100	325,500	15,600	4.6
	June	349,800	332,300	17,500	5.0
	July	348,100	331,100	17,000	4.9
	August	345,000	330,200	14,800	4.3
	September	341,300	326,000	15,300	4.5
	October	336,600	321,900	14,700	4.4
	November	327,600	311,200	16,400	5.0
	December	327,000	308,200	18,800	5.7
	Average	334,000	318,000	16,000	4.9

* Note - Unemployment rates computed on unrounded figures.

SOUTH DAKOTA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

		Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Percent of Labor Force Unadjusted
1979	January	311,200	295,600	15,600	5.0
	February	311,200	297,900	13,300	4.3
	March	320,600	307,300	13,300	4.1
	April	332,300	319,400	12,900	3.9
	May	343,000	332,500	10,500	3.1
	June	360,400	346,200	14,200	3.9
	July	356,700	345,000	11,700	3.3
	August	353,800	343,800	10,000	2.8
	September	343,600	334,700	8,900	2.6
	October	339,400	330,300	9,100	2.7
	November	330,600	320,100	10,500	3.2
	December	329,200	315,400	13,800	4.2
	Average	336,000	324,000	12,000	3.5
1978	January	305,000	291,000	14,000	4.6
	February	299,300	288,200	11,100	3.7
	March	306,800	296,500	10,300	3.4
	April	316,300	308,000	8,300	2.6
	May	332,100	324,200	7,900	2.4
	June	347,500	336,200	11,300	3.3
	July	347,800	337,000	10,800	3.1
	August	346,800	337,200	9,600	2.8
	September	337,600	330,300	7,300	2.2
	October	335,300	327,200	8,100	2.4
	November	324,200	315,600	8,600	2.7
	December	325,000	312,500	12,500	3.9
	Average	327,000	317,000	10,000	3.1
1977	January	291,600	278,000	13,600	4.7
	February	293,000	280,500	12,500	4.3
	March	300,300	288,400	11,900	4.0
	April	313,100	303,700	9,400	3.0
	May	321,200	312,400	8,800	2.8
	June	338,100	327,200	10,900	3.2
	July	338,700	328,100	10,600	3.1
	August	334,400	325,600	8,800	2.6
	September	327,700	320,200	7,500	2.3
	October	319,500	312,100	7,400	2.3
	November	313,000	304,700	8,300	2.7
	December	313,200	303,000	10,200	3.3
	Average	317,000	307,000	10,000	3.2

* Note - Unemployment rates computed on unrounded figures.

SOUTH DAKOTA
1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE AREA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/
(CPS ADJUSTED)

	Labor Force	Total Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Employment
Planning Area 1	48,419	2,860	5.9	45,559
Brookings	13,911	777	5.6	13,134
Clark	2,025	115	5.7	1,910
Codington	10,168	792	7.8	9,376
Deuel	2,045	162	7.9	1,883
Grant	4,313	199	4.6	4,114
Hamlin	1,991	114	5.7	1,877
Kingsbury	3,378	162	4.8	3,216
Lake	5,431	320	5.9	5,111
Miner	1,710	69	4.0	1,641
Moody	3,447	150	4.4	3,297
Planning Area 2	88,144	4,526	5.1	83,618
Clay	6,060	359	5.9	5,701
Lincoln	6,106	363	5.9	5,743
McCook	2,960	174	5.9	2,786
Minnehaha	62,969	3,047	4.8	59,922
Turner	3,909	188	4.8	3,721
Union	6,140	395	6.4	5,745
Planning Area 3	43,070	1,872	4.3	41,198
Aurora	1,527	67	4.4	1,460
Bon Homme	3,514	159	4.5	3,355
Brule	3,085	125	4.1	2,960
Charles Mix	3,979	254	6.4	3,725
Davison	9,475	382	4.0	9,093
Douglas	1,810	60	3.3	1,750
Gregory	2,517	75	3.0	2,442
Hanson	1,088	52	4.8	1,036
Hutchinson	4,123	148	3.6	3,975
Jerauld	1,257	38	3.0	1,219
Sanborn	1,318	80	6.1	1,238
Yankton	9,377	432	4.6	8,945
Planning Area 4	49,251	2,767	5.6	46,484
Beadle	9,663	520	5.4	9,143
Brown	19,505	1,122	5.8	18,383
Day	3,112	234	7.5	2,878
Edmunds	2,022	99	4.9	1,923
Faulk	1,378	40	2.9	1,338
Hand	2,005	61	3.0	1,944
McPherson	1,584	64	4.0	1,520
Marshall	2,038	182	8.9	1,856
Roberts	4,159	332	8.0	3,827
Spink	3,785	113	3.0	3,672

1/ Subject to revision

SOUTH DAKOTA
1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE AREA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/
(CPS ADJUSTED)

	Labor Force	Total Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment	Employment
Planning Area 5	32,327	2,084	6.4	30,243
Buffalo	513	98	19.1	415
Campbell	916	39	4.3	877
Corson	1,317	160	12.2	1,157
Dewey	1,849	204	11.0	1,645
Haakon	1,447	82	5.7	1,365
Hughes	7,676	335	4.4	7,341
Hyde	802	28	3.5	774
Jones	663	38	5.7	625
Lyman	1,469	89	6.1	1,380
Mellette	710	70	9.9	640
Perkins	2,189	74	3.4	2,115
Potter	1,847	75	4.1	1,772
Stanley	1,109	60	5.4	1,049
Sully	709	42	5.9	667
Todd	1,943	270	13.9	1,673
Tripp	3,174	121	3.8	3,053
Walworth	3,023	217	7.2	2,806
Ziebach	971	82	8.4	889
Planning Area 6	66,796	3,894	5.8	62,902
Bennett	1,300	49	3.8	1,251
Butte	3,904	211	5.4	3,693
Custer	2,566	125	4.9	2,441
Fall River	3,167	196	6.2	2,971
Harding	699	12	1.7	687
Jackson (Washabaugh)	1,006	66	6.6	940
Lawrence	9,224	584	6.3	8,640
Meade	5,472	268	4.9	5,204
Pennington	36,597	1,936	5.3	34,661
Shannon	2,861	447	15.6	2,414

1/ Subject to revision

STATEWIDE
SOUTH DAKOTA POPULATION BY SEX AND MINORITY STATUS
1980

Minority Status	Number			Per Cent Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	690,768	340,683	350,085	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	639,669	315,343	324,326	92.6	92.6	92.6
Black	2,144	1,407	737	0.3	0.4	0.2
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	44,968	21,992	22,976	6.5	6.5	6.6
Asian and Pacific Islander 1/	1,738	720	1,018	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other 2/	2,249	1,221	1,028	0.3	0.4	0.3
Spanish American 3/	4,023	2,091	1,932	0.6	0.6	0.6

NOTES: 1/ Includes persons who indicated race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan.

2/ Other includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not listed separately above.

3/ Includes persons of Spanish origin who may be of any race.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-B43

STATEWIDE
SOUTH DAKOTA PARTICIPATION RATE BY RACE AND SEX
1980

Minority Status	Population 16 Years And Over			Civilian Labor Force 16 Years And Over			Labor Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	506,448	244,500	261,948	312,022	183,071	128,951	61.6	74.9	49.2
White	477,917	230,946	246,971	297,434	175,198	122,236	62.2	75.9	49.5
Black	904	473	431	552	288	264	61.1	60.9	61.3
American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	25,588	12,231	13,357	12,798	6,987	5,811	50.0	57.1	43.5
Asian and Pacific Islander 1/	1,255	494	761	792	375	417	63.1	75.9	54.8
Other 2/	784	356	428	446	223	223	56.9	62.6	52.1
Spanish American 3/	2,079	972	1,107	1,194	643	551	57.4	66.2	49.8

NOTES: 1/ Includes persons who indicated race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan.

2/ Other includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not listed separately above.

3/ Includes persons of Spanish origin who may be of any race.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, 25 percent sample from STF3A tape.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY RACE AND SEX
1980
STATEWIDE SOUTH DAKOTA

Sex and Minority Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total Persons	312,022	296,679	15,343	4.9
White	297,434	284,876	12,558	4.2
Black	552	451	101	18.3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	12,798	10,198	2,600	20.3
Asian and Pacific Islander 1/	792	738	54	6.8
Other 2/	446	416	30	6.7
Spanish American 3/	1,194	1,063	131	11.0
Total Male	183,071	173,663	9,408	5.1
White	175,198	167,502	7,696	4.4
Black	288	244	44	15.3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6,987	5,353	1,634	23.4
Asian and Pacific Islander 1/	375	354	21	5.6
Other 2/	223	210	13	5.8
Spanish American 3/	643	551	92	14.3
Total Female	128,951	123,016	5,935	4.6
White	122,236	117,374	4,862	4.0
Black	264	207	57	21.6
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	5,811	4,845	966	16.6
Asian and Pacific Islander 1/	417	384	33	7.9
Other 2/	223	206	17	7.6
Spanish American 3/	551	512	39	7.1

NOTES: 1/ Includes persons who indicated race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan.

2/ Other includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not listed separately above.

3/ Includes persons of Spanish origin who may be of any race.

SOURCE: 1980 Census Population, 25 percent sample from STF3A tape.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE

TOTAL LABOR FORCE BY SEX, AGE, AND YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

All Races	Total Both Sexes	Male	Female
16-19	29,396	15,548	13,848
20-24	48,971	26,459	22,512
25-29	43,725	25,855	17,870
30-34	35,515	21,686	13,829
35-39	27,785	16,218	11,567
40-69	120,432	72,778	47,654
70+	6,558	4,527	2,031
Total	312,382	183,071	129,311

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Age Male	Total	0-11	12	12-15	16	17
16-19	15,548	10,096	4,775	677	0	0
20-24	26,459	3,179	13,325	7,684	1,898	373
25-29	25,855	2,004	11,399	6,860	3,905	1,687
30-34	21,686	2,147	7,783	5,071	4,071	2,614
35-39	16,218	2,806	6,476	2,895	1,865	2,176
40-69	72,778	26,922	27,634	8,050	4,471	5,701
70+	4,527	3,152	711	294	130	240
Total Male	183,071	50,306	72,103	31,531	16,340	12,791

Age Female	Total	0-11	12	12-15	16	17
16-19	13,848	7,867	4,745	1,235	1	0
20-24	22,512	1,528	9,843	8,818	2,131	192
25-29	17,870	1,011	7,139	5,535	3,283	902
30-34	13,829	1,129	5,770	3,873	2,210	847
35-39	11,567	1,452	5,578	2,531	1,326	680
40-69	47,654	11,627	21,358	9,114	3,664	1,891
70+	2,031	1,031	452	299	174	75
Total Female	129,311	25,645	54,885	31,405	12,789	4,587
Total, Both Sexes	312,382	75,951	126,988	62,936	29,129	17,378

SOURCE: 1980 Census Population - EEO File

SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE

Occupation	Sex	Total	%	White	%	Black	%	Amer.Ind. Eskimo & Aleut	%	Asian & Pacific Islander	%	Other	%	1/ Hispanic	%
1980 Civilian Labor Force	T	310,761	100.0	296,486	95.4	540	0.2	12,514	4.0	775	0.2	446	0.1	1,194	0.4
	F	128,240	41.3	121,673		262		5,674		408		223		551	
Executive, Administrative, and Mangerial	T	20,745	100.0	19,970	96.3	27	0.1	692	3.3	36	0.2	20	0.1	104	0.5
	F	6,048	29.2	5,748		0		281		8		11		34	
Management Related Professions	T	5,835	100.0	5,672	97.2	0	0.0	145	2.5	6	0.1	12	0.2	12	0.2
	F	1,967	33.7	1,857		0		98		6		6		6	
Engineers, Architects and Surveyors	T	1,717	100.0	1,663	96.9	1	0.1	47	2.7	6	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
	F	81	4.7	75		1		0		5		0		0	
Natural and Mathematical Scientists	T	1,013	100.0	989	97.6	6	0.6	11	1.1	7	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.3
	F	129	12.7	123		6		0		0		0		0	
Physicians and Other Health Practioners	T	1,431	100.0	1,357	94.8	3	0.2	25	1.7	46	3.2	0	0.0	15	1.0
	F	93	6.5	84		0		3		6		0		0	
Registered Nurses	T	4,100	100.0	4,021	98.1	13	0.3	39	1.0	6	0.1	21	0.5	27	0.7
	F	3,922	95.7	3,852		13		39		6		12		18	
Other Health Workers	T	1,392	100.0	1,347	96.8	5	0.4	23	1.7	17	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
	F	839	60.3	812		0		10		17		0		0	
Teachers	T	14,987	100.0	14,398	96.1	29	0.2	477	3.2	54	0.4	29	0.2	93	0.6
	F	9,823	65.5	9,445		14		329		12		23		61	
Other Professionals	T	8,474	100.0	7,802	92.1	16	0.2	591	7.0	47	0.6	18	0.2	53	0.6
	F	3,184	37.6	2,884		9		246		31		14		11	
Health Technologists and Technicians	T	2,764	100.0	2,666	96.5	6	0.2	81	2.9	9	0.3	2	0.1	0	0.0
	F	2,437	88.2	2,360		6		60		9		2		0	
Engineering and Science Technicians	T	1,657	100.0	1,560	94.1	0	0.0	59	3.6	32	1.9	6	0.4	21	1.3
	F	296	17.9	274		0		16		0		6		11	
Other Technicians	T	1,698	100.0	1,585	93.3	6	0.4	90	5.3	10	0.6	7	0.4	7	0.4
	F	602	35.5	552		6		37		7		0		0	
Sales Workers, Clerical	T	16,748	100.0	16,407	98.0	25	0.1	247	1.5	51	0.3	18	0.1	51	0.3
	F	11,216	67.0	10,946		15		195		48		12		45	
Sales Workers, Non-clerical	T	12,998	100.0	12,902	99.3	2	*	90	0.7	2	*	2	*	13	0.1
	F	2,677	20.6	2,652		0		23		2		0		5	

SOURCE: 1980 Census, EEO File
1/ May Be Included In Any Other Racial Category.
* Less Than 0.1%.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE

Occupation	Sex	Total	%	White	%	Black	%	Amer.Ind. Eskimo & Aleut	%	Asian & Pacific Islander	%	Other	%	1/ Hispanic	%
Administrative Support, Clerical	T	38,700	100.0	36,338	93.9	81	0.2	2,172	5.6	70	0.2	39	0.1	106	0.3
	F	32,127	83.0	30,269		64		1,708		52		34		80	
Administrative Support, Supervisory	T	2,311	100.0	2,195	95.0	0	0.0	107	4.6	0	0.0	9	0.4	9	0.4
	F	1,038	44.9	1,015		0		23		0		0		0	
Private Households Occup.	T	2,014	100.0	1,891	93.9	9	0.4	114	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.4
	F	1,950	96.8	1,842		3		105		0		0		9	
Protective Service Workers	T	2,860	100.0	2,441	85.3	26	0.9	379	13.3	8	0.3	6	0.2	8	0.3
	F	330	11.5	313		0		17		0		0		0	
Other Service Workers	T	41,947	100.0	38,845	92.6	115	0.3	2,783	6.6	120	0.3	84	0.2	216	0.5
	F	30,650	73.1	28,625		80		1,805		92		48		138	
Farm Operators & Laborers	T	35,063	100.0	34,655	98.8	6	*	383	1.1	15	*	4	*	19	0.1
	F	2,709	7.7	2,668		0		35		2		4		10	
Farm Occupations,Exc. Mngmt.	T	11,195	100.0	10,723	95.8	10	0.1	442	3.9	11	0.1	9	0.1	26	0.2
	F	2,490	22.2	2,457		0		27		6		0		0	
All Related Ag,Forestry, & Hunting	T	1,866	100.0	1,685	90.3	0	0.0	181	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.9
	F	311	16.7	292		0		19		0		0		6	
Mechanics and Repairers	T	11,177	100.0	10,840	97.0	8	0.1	274	2.5	31	0.3	24	0.2	46	0.4
	F	277	2.5	257		0		12		0		8		13	
Construction and Trade Workers	T	14,655	100.0	13,669	93.3	26	0.2	906	6.2	16	0.1	38	0.3	71	0.5
	F	428	2.9	396		0		32		0		0		9	
Precision Production Supervisors	T	3,189	100.0	3,179	99.7	7	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	F	526	16.5	526		0		0		0		0		0	
*Precision Production and Extractive, Non-superv.	T	7,239	100.0	6,982	96.4	11	0.2	195	2.7	31	0.4	20	0.3	54	0.7
	F	1,738	24.0	1,606		2		95		17		18		33	
Operators, Fabricators and Inspectors	T	14,928	100.0	14,150	94.8	75	0.5	547	3.7	99	0.7	57	0.4	104	0.7
	F	6,917	46.3	6,507		43		281		61		25		57	
Transportation and Materials Moving Workers	T	14,424	100.0	13,881	96.2	22	0.2	503	3.5	3	*	15	0.1	75	0.5
	F	827	5.7	799		0		28		0		0		2	
Handlers and Laborers	T	13,634	100.0	12,673	93.0	5	*	908	6.7	42	0.3	6	*	36	0.3
	F	2,608	19.1	2,437		0		150		21		0		3	

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